The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,428—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888.

OCTOBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, & c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY.

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
1	8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Claret	1	8
2	0		2	0
2	8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Talbot	2	8
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VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigall	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6501	1000	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigall	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2934	500	S. Bacon	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Brisco	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for berths in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 6th October, 1888,
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

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THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth, in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

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(Sd.) R. F. ANGELO, Colonel,
Retired List, Bengal Army.

Dinglefields Kumaon, N.-W. P., Sept. 17, 1888.

It will be satisfactory for you to learn that the Fluid Extract of Pomegranate I obtained from you for my little daughter several months ago have worked an effectual cure—as she had, off and on, been four years under treatment for Worms both in hospital, and out, without obtaining more than temporary relief. The cure which has now been effected is one which gives me cause for thankfulness.

(Sd.) JNO. GRIFFITHS.

Calcutta, 16th September, 1888.

Per Phial, with Directions, Rs. 2-8.

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S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, at 10 a.m.

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Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

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Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	,, ,, 36 to ,, 51		
Silver Match Boxes	from ,, 9 to ,, 22		
Silver Box with Comb	,, ,, 16		
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSACK, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. D. LUZET ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS ALBERT REDDIE is AUTHORISED to SIGN for us PER PROCURATION.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Bombay, October 1, 1888.

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.
SMOKING CONCERT.

THIS EVENING, at 9 p.m.

Members with their friends are invited to attend.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing hitherto between Mr. W HAWKEN and Mrs. E. LIPPERT has been DISSOLVED from THIS DATE. The business will be carried on by the Undersigned.

W. HAWKEN,

Poona, 1st October, 1888.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the NAMES of GRADUATES whose residences are unknown in this office, and the names of those not known in this office to have been residing in Bombay at the time of the publication of the voters list have been printed at the end of the said list, but those names will be omitted from the final Municipal Election Roll unless the persons concerned come forward and prove their addresses in Bombay.

F. L. CHARLES,
Actg. Municipal Commsr. for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commsr's Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of sub-section 7 of section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, NOTICE is hereby given that the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL as VOTERS of WARDS, Justices and Fellows, respectively, has been published as required by sub-section 6 of the aforesaid Section, and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rupee one per copy, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Any person whose name has been omitted, and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list, or who objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the lists in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection or application as the case may be, to the Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 1st day of November, 1888, in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 8, 9, 10, 11, respectively, of the aforesaid section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1888

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS.....per 1,000	Rs. 30	per 100	Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS.....	„	„ 35	„ „ 4-0
ROYALS	„	„ 40	„ „ 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRIN DLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY OR POONA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, ericdical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 8.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 5th instant, till the 5th of November next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXII. of Act XIII. of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the company may require from time to time during twelve months commencing 1st November next, estimated at 25 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th October next after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th September, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the Eighth of October next, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will leave Bombay at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 10 p.m., and 11-30 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30 p.m., 5-0 p.m., 6-15 a.m., and 7-15 a.m.: leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 noon, 10-0 p.m., and 11-30 p.m., and arrive in Bombay at 4-30 p.m., 6-45 p.m., 6-15 a.m., and 7-15 a.m., respectively.

SECOND.—The Down Mixed Trains from Sholapur will leave at 8-22 p.m., instead of at 6-50 p.m., and arrive at Raichur at 7-40 instead of at 6-45 the following morning.

THIRD.—The up mixed train which now leaves Raichur at 3 a.m. will start instead at 4-0 a.m., and arrive at Sholapur at 3-30 the same afternoon.

FOURTH.—An Additional Mixed Train will run between Kalyan and Igatpuri in connection with the Mixed Train now running between Igatpuri and Jabalpur.

The Down Train will leave Kalyan at 2-0 a.m. and arrive at Igatpuri at 6-30 a.m., leave at 7-0 a.m., arrive at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m., leave at 7-15 the next morning, and arrive at Jabalpur at 6-10 a.m. on the following day. For the convenience of First, Second, and Third Class Passengers proceeding from Bombay and intermediate Stations to the North-East Line, a Composite and two Third Class Carriages will be attached to the 11-30 p.m. Down Train at Bombay and transferred to this Train at Kalyan.

The Up Train will leave Jabalpur at 8-0 p.m. instead of at 2 p.m., arrive at Bhusawal at 6-15 p.m. on the following day, leave at 10 the next morning, arrive at Igatpuri at 10-10 p.m., leave at 10-55 p.m., and arrive at Kalyan at 2-45 the following morning. For the convenience of First, Second, and Third Class Passengers booked for Bombay a Composite and two Third Class Carriages will be transferred from this Train at Kalyan to the 11-30 p.m. Up Poona Train, leaving Kalyan at 5-15 a.m. and arriving in Bombay at 7-15 a.m.

FIFTH.—The mixed train now leaving Itarsi for Hoshangabad at 6-20 p.m., will leave at 7-20 p.m., and arrive at Hoshangabad at 8-5 p.m.

SIXTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Cooria, Tanna and Kalyan, will be slightly altered, and additional Local Trains will run between those places.

All other trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Manmar, the Bhopal, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the Eighth of October, 1888, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Quarterly Gide Book.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, the 29th of September, 1888.

Note :—This Company's Coaching Guide for the next quarter will be issued on the Eighth October instead of on the First October.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 478 OF 1887.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present temporary residing at B ndora Hill, having his business place in Fort, Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

BORAH ABDOOLALI DAWOODJEE, Sheyal of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing in a House, No.—, outside th Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, the undermentioned immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before George Houghton Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Munchershaw Bezonjee, and of the above-named Defendant Borah Abdoolali Dawoodjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls shops or dwelling houses now standing or in progress of erection thereon, situated in the Kamatipur, fifth lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 144 and New No. 16,685, and new survey No. 6,090, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1,501, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nursoo Dhurmajee, on or towards the West, by the property of Marwady Foolajee Jeewajee, on or towards the North by the fifth Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the possession of the Plaintiff, Munchershaw Bezonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 133 OF 1884.

NANABHAI GUNPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kandavady, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RANCHORDAS and NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GUNPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Wadiwady, and GUJANAN GOVIND and MORESHWER GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased, GOVIND PANDURUNG, by their guardian *aditem*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTUM NURROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit, and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Seven, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction, on two lots, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House as follows :—Lot No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and Lot No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Achratbai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Ranchordas, Narandas Nathoobai, Ganpatrao Pandurung, and Purshotum Nurrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady near Wadiwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, New No. 3243, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,764 and 1,765, and street Nos. 2,830 and 1, and bounded as follows : on or towards the north by the property of Kala Bhaujee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Sittaram Govind and now to the said Ludha Kullianjee, on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurung.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent, under old Nos. 79, 91, 95, and 99, new Nos. 14,218, 14,221, 14,240 and 14,241, new survey Nos. 1, 2 and 3-2,585 with the messuage, tenement, building, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36 and new under ward No. 634 (1), and street No. 42, and bounded as follows : on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the south partly by the property of Gunpatrao Sadashivjee, and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurung, on or towards the east by the Government Garden, and on or towards the west by a public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Gunpatrao Pandurung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Munsukhlal and Damodar, Attorney's for the first and second defendants abovenamed, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21th day of August, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN
Acting Commissioner.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

NOTICES.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Sub-Committee of the above Fund will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 5 p.m., at the Office of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, when members are requested to attend.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For Self and Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th Sept., 1888.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, a good OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. Must be thoroughly competent in the latter Branch. Liberal salary to a first-class man. Apply stating terms and send samples of work, Negatives with Prints; also testimonials, &c., &c., to

JAMES CRADDOCK & Co.,
Photo. Artists, Simla.

LANCASTER CRICKET CLUB.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will take place at Lippert's Hotel, Byculla, on MONDAY, October 8, 1888, at 8-30 p.m.

HONORARY SECRETARY.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

THE POONA EXHIBITION
OF
NATIVE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, 1888.
WILL BE OPENED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

This Exhibition is the grandest of its kind ever held in this Presidency.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. —Camp.
Messrs. SHIRALKER & Co.—City, Boodhwar Pet.
SAPKAR'S BOOK DEPOT.—City, Boodhwar Pet.

RATES OF TICKETS.
OPENING DAY TICKET.....Rs. 2
FAMILY SEASON TICKET .. .. „ 8
SINGLE SEASON TICKET ..... „ 4

Day tickets for individuals and families can be had for 1 and 4 rupees, respectively, at the same places and at the Hirabag on and after 7th October. Only a limited number of opening day tickets has been issued, and they will be available up to 3rd October.

DAMODAR J. GOKHALE.
NARAYEN B. KANITKAR.
MAHADEO B. NAMJOSI.
Secretaries.

Will be published on Tuesday, 6th November, 1888.

"CAPITAL"

The Speculators' Guide and Investors' Vade Mecum
A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL PAPER.

THE ABSENCE OF ANY NEWSPAPER dealing authoritatively with questions of commerce and finance renders any apology for the appearance of "CAPITAL" unnecessary. There is absolutely no journal which attempts in this country to supply the place that in England is filled by the *Economist, Bullionist, Statist*, and other kindred papers.

Considering the growing importance of India and the large sums invested in Banks, Railways, Mills, Tea Gardens, and other industrial enterprizes, it is somewhat surprising that no Journal has yet made its appearance to devote its ef ts to those interests which are represented by invested capital.

"CAPITAL" will particularly deal with joint stock companies—their life history, present position, and future prospects. It will also review the different markets for products and manufactures, report judicial decisions affecting trade and commerce, and afford information useful to the merchant, the investor, and the speculator. It will not be a mere recapitulation of market transactions,—the interest in which begins and ends with the day, but a solid record and work of reference, which every business man should possess.

An index and title page will be issued every half-year to enable it to be bound.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION :
Yearly ..... Rs. 30; with postage, Rs. 34
Half-yearly ..... „ 18 „ „ 20
Intending Subscribers should order promptly, and address letters and remittances to

W. H. TARGETT & Co.,
"CAPITAL" OFFICE,
Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

NEW STATIONERY.
CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large.....	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2	8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream.....	4	4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure.....	4	4	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8	8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ ...	3	3	„
Ditto. modium octavo	5	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2	4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2	0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10 ...	3	0	„

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION
REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs. 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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Chateau de Frando	Rs.	
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Chateau Grand Laberon	„	
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Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„	
Chateau La Rose	20	0
From MUMMERY & FILS.		
Haut Canon	15	0
Marguax Medoc	„ 17	0
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16	0
From FRANZ SCARVARTH.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14	0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	
„ Red Bar	„ 12	0
Chateau Larose	„ 20	0
Chateau Mouton	„ 22	0
Haut Sauterne	„ 20	0

BRANDY.

S. Montrose	Rs. 18	0
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ 18	0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	„ 21	0
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24	0
Cognac Gold Label, Blue capsule	„ 18	0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 36	0
Charles Leuveire, very old Brandy	„ 36	0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 24	0
„	„ 28	0
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 18	0
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended	„	
Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25	0

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6	4	per doz.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6	4	„ 4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6	„	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5	12	„ 3 12
Kiffe's Export Beer	„ 5		„

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	Rs. 16	

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 12	0
Italian do. Finest	„ 16	0
Finest Kummel	„ 20	0
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 20	0
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½.	„ 0	12 per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	„ 2	0 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1	4
From HUSH, BARENWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs.	Rs.
Celery	„	„ 0 10
French Beans	„	„
Peas for Soup	„	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„	„ 1 0
Smoked Sausages	„	„ 1 0
Liver Sausages	„	„ 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK.

Asparagus	2	8	„ 1 8
French Beans	„	„	„ 0 12
Green Peas	„	„	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„	„	„ 0 12
Liver Sausages	„	„	„ 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	„	„	„ 1 8
Saxquelles Liber...urst	„	„	„ 1 8
Mettwurst	„	„	„ 1 8
Corvelatwurst	„	„	„ 1 0
French Champignons	„	„	„ 1 0
Yellow Turnips	„	„	„ 0 12

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Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

WANTED, for construction work, TWO SUB-INSPECTORS of Permanent Way. Apply stating present employment, previous experience, and salary expected to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Gondal Purbandar Division, Purbandar.

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER for the JUBBULPORE WATER WORKS. Salary including house allowance, Rs. 75 per mensem, rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, after each year of approved service.

The Overseer will work under instructions received direct from the Executive Engineer.

He must have a good knowledge of English and experience of water works and accounts, and be able to survey and level, and prepare rough plans and estimates.

He will be on probation for the first three months.

AMBICA CHARN BANERJEE,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore, 26th September, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

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A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 3 p. m.
Polo Tournament, Maidan, 4-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 1st inst. :—Labourdonnais (s), from Aden and Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sumatra (s), for Dunkirk; and Cuba (s), Dunkirk.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Limree arrived here on Monday and has taken up his residence in Falkland Road.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Suthee, woman, a brothel-keeper in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, reported to the police that a woman, named Faizoo, of her household, absconded on Monday night, taking with her jewellery she had on her person, valued at Rs. 390, belonging to complainant.

SUICIDE AT GOA.—A man, named Francisco Xavier Rodrigues, a shopkeeper at Margaum (Goa), committed suicide by taking arsenic. He had previously suffered from mental derangement, from which he had, however, recovered; but the loss of business which he suffered preyed upon his mind, and drove him to commit the desperate deed.

GRIEVOUS HURT.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday committed Aboo Syad Kazi Dawood, a Mahomedan, to the Sessions, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a caste-fellow, named Allykhan Mahomedkhan, with a knife. The parties, it appeared, quarrelled owing to one of them taking an employment the other vacated. At midnight, when the complainant was returning from his work, the accused attacked him and cut his throat with a penknife. The injuries were not serious, and the complainant was able to go to hospital and have his wounds dressed. The accused was arrested by a sepoy shortly after the occurrence as he was running away from the spot, and was identified by the complainant.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspector McCubbin charged Domingo Rodrigues, an unemployed cook, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing ornaments, valued at Rs. 320, from an old woman. It appeared that the latter was a country-woman of the accused, and kept her valuables in his room. The evening before last the ornaments were safe in her box, but the next day she discovered that some one had broken it open and abstracted the jewels. She sought for the accused, but found he had left the house. His wife informed her that he had gone to the railway station. Information was immediately given to the police, who suspected the prisoner had left by a Poona train. A telegram was despatched to Poona, where he was eventually arrested. No ornaments were found with him, but he admitted having taken and pawned them with a Marwaree, from whom they were recovered. Pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting several previous convictions, he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

SUPICIOUS DEATH OF A LUNATIC—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Pandoo Dhondoo, aged about 60 years. Dhondoo Pandoorung, the son of the deceased, said: Deceased was his father, and they lived together. He was a labourer in the Water Works, until six months ago, when he became insane. He remained with him, and supported him. Two months ago he took him to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the doctor, who examined him, told him that he was insane and should be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Witness ascertained that if he had him placed in the Lunatic Asylum he would have to pay for him, and as he could not pay he kept him at home. He often strayed away and was brought back. About five days ago, when he came home in the evening he was not there. He searched for the deceased but failed to find him. On Saturday last, at 8 a.m., a man told him that he was in the police chowkey at Dadur. He did not go there. On Sunday, at 3 p. m., he heard that deceased was in the J. J. Hospital with his neck swollen. He at once went to the hospital and found him there unconscious. He went away, and returned on Sunday, when he found he was dead. At this stage the inquest was adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent H. Brewin charged Mahomed Sheik Essoo and a Punjabi, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with committing highway robbery on the 23rd ult. It appeared that a Marwari was passing along an unfrequented street in the native town on that date, wearing a costly turban. The accused set upon him from behind and caught him by the neck; one picked his pockets, while the other took off his turban and ran away. The Marwari raised an alarm, but no one was near to help him. He attempted to pursue the robbers, but they eluded him in the bye-lanes. Shortly afterwards he met several Mahomedans, and complained to them of the robbery. With their assistance he arrested the first prisoner, whom he gave in charge of the police. The latter then arrested the other prisoner, who had meanwhile pawned the turban with a Marwari. In defence the men denied the charge, and blamed each other. They called no witnesses, and were sentenced to two years' hard labour each.

In another case of a similar description, the Magistrate was equally severe. Abdul Hoossein and Mahomed Ebraim were similarly charged with robbing a townsman. The latter was going along Paltan Road, behind the Crawford Market, when he was set upon by four men, described as roughs. The first prisoner pulled three rings from off his finger while the other men held him. He struggled with his assailants, and raised an alarm. In the struggle two rings fell, and fearing the arrival of the police they ran away, taking one of the rings. The affair was immediately reported to the police, and the first prisoner was arrested with the other accused. The case was gone into and the Magistrate convicted the first prisoner, discharging the second, whom the complainant was unable to identify, being one of those who had attacked him from behind. In passing sentence the Magistrate remarked that the offence just fell short of dacoity, for which the accused might have been sentenced to a term of ten years. This class of offence of robbing people on the public road was becoming very prevalent, and required to be stopped with a strong hand. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to the maximum punishment, viz., two years' hard labour.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE-HANDED RACQUETS TOURNAMENT—CHALLENGE CUP.

1st ties—Mr. G. H. Hancock beat Maj. A. V. Bethell, 15-6 and 15-1.

2nd ties—Mr. G. H. Hancock *vs.* Mr. F. D. Rickards; Mr. H. G. Gell *vs.* Lieut. H. Kennedy. Messrs. Rickards and Hancock will play on Thursday, Oct. 4th, at 4 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Assama in the Victoria Dock, at 7-30 a.m. All are cordially invited.

ART, it is said, ignores geographical limits, and takes no cognisance of politics. Courbet in another branch of it and Sarah Bernhardt in another have indeed afforded exceptions to the latter half of the rule. Still the rule obtains. The Germans, indeed, are more tolerant of the French than the Parisians show themselves to be of the Germans. In four of the principal theatres at Berlin, French plays acted by German troupes constitute the strength of the nightly programmes. And now in another division of art, German recognition of genius has been gracefully exhibited. Rosa Bonheur has for once sought her models outside her own collection of animals, wild and tame, in that forest of Fontainebleau where she has lived and worked so long. Lions, wild boars, stags, and horses she has painted over and over again, and now she is collecting materials for a new and important composition. In a menagerie at Hombourg she noticed some very paintable panthers, and the manager was asked to have studies made for the great artist. The request was more than complied with. Rosa Bonheur is now taking holiday at the seaside and the answer she received was that three of the finest panthers from the collection were on their way to her seaside haunt. The panthers, however, came "specially conducted." A keeper accompanied these dangerous tourists.

BOMBAY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE third annual general meeting of the Society was held on Monday evening last, in Mr. Venayek Pandurang's Hall, Girgaum Road, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., presiding.

The secretary, Mr. G. Wanare, read the report, from which we extract the following:—

The public are now aware of the objects of this Society, which was established in 1885 for charitable purposes. To carry out these purposes the Society has established an institution, bearing the name of the "Military Orphanage." During the year under review the Society spent nearly Rs. 300 in giving occasional aid to about 50 poor boys by supplying them with school fees, books, clothes, &c. In the Military Orphanage during the last three years 47 (out of which 38 being Military) poor orphan-boys were admitted and taken care of. Out of these 47 boys, 25 have been enabled through the Society to earn their livelihood independently by securing employment for them in local mills, and other Government and private departments. The Committee regret to say that they found it unavoidably necessary to discharge eight of the boys from the Orphanage, owing to their being found very mischievous and unreclaimable. It was feared that their vicious example would spoil the other inmates of the institution. The Society admits in the Orphanage boys of any caste or creed without any distinction, and also affords support to destitute native widows and their children. They confine their aid to widows of soldiers only, who are left in a state of destitution, most of them receiving from the Society a small monthly allowance out of the funds of the Institution. There are at present three destitute widows receiving Rs. 10 per month. Taking into consideration the great number of military orphans that must exist all over India, the admission in this Orphanage of only 38 military boys in the course of three years cannot but appear to be very insignificant. The committee are doing their best to induce orphans to join and have oftentimes requested Government to appoint Regimental sub-committees for supporting and utilising this Institution. They regret, however, to say that this representation has not yet been heeded to and no measures have as yet been taken for carrying out the suggestion. The managing committee wish here to point out that no other institution in India better deserves the sympathy, both of the Native and European community than the Military Orphanage, which maintains and educates the orphan children of the poorest natives; orphans of native soldiers, whose services, in climates so trying to their constitution, ensure to this country of divers races the blessings of peace; and of artizans, who by their skill energy develop the country's resources, and so bestow wealth on its inhabitants. The Native Army throughout the whole of India owes also a depth of gratitude to this Society, which has been the pioneer of military education, and it is therefore the duty of all well-to-do people in the Native Army to support this institution to the best of their ability. The *Pandit* is only an organ of the Society, inasmuch as it promotes its interests and supplies it with funds to the full extent of the profits it realises. Pandit Wanave himself is solely reponsible for what appears in his paper, and whilst most generously devoting his time and money to the Society, he has at the same time accepted all pecuniary risk.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar proposed the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

Mr. M. H. Hakim, in proposing the appointment of a committee for the working of the native military orphanage, an institution connected with the Society moved that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught be solicited to give his patronage to the institution. Mr. Hakim said he did not think that the request to his Royal Highness would be deemed premature, considering the work which the Society had already accomplished.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Some little boys gave a song in Hindustanee.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, remarked that the Society had done its work in a quiet, steady manner, and he hoped it would continue to do so in future, but that the results would be larger and more prosperous. The work of the society was educational, and education was the ground on which the advocates of political and social reform could meet and agree. The institution had a special claim on the public, as it was intended for the children and orphans of native soldiers who had spent their lives in the service of the country. The pittance which a native soldier received for his service was miserable, and this was an additional reason why these children should be cared for by the public and rescued from the temptations of vice. It was an institution perfectly catholic in spirit; and the chairman could have no doubt that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, with his usual good nature, would accord the patronage asked for. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET.

AHMEDNAGAR GYMKHANA *VS.* BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

A CRICKET MATCH was played at Ahmednagar, between the Ahmednagar Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club. In the first innings, Ahmednagar scored 136, and the Baronet 97, with 10 wickets down, when heavy showers of rain put an entire stop to the game. N. Panthaki, the Parsee captain, having won the toss, had sent his opponents to bat. At first not knowing the nature of the ground, the Parsee players were somewhat confused, and consequently fielded loosely. Pottinger, the Ahmednagar captain; played in grand style, contributing 52 runs, and was sharply caught at wicket by Panthaki. Whyte and Dominic contributed 23 and 23, respectively. Bharucha, Tapia, and Mehta bowled remarkably well. Mr. P. D. Pateli played in a good form, without giving the ghost of a chance. The chief contributors were Gagrat 21, Bharucha 20, Shivjee 12, and Canteen 11. Mr. R. D. Ayrton, the Parsee champion, unfortunately succumbed to a only shooter of the day. Scores:—

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.

Whyte, b Bharucha	28
Pottinger, c Panthaki, b Devidass	52
Orr, b Devidass	0
Peroival, b Bharucha	0
Dr. Carson, b Tapia	4
Decie, b Bharucha	13
Major Colling, c Canteen, b Tapia	2
Hayes, b Tapia	0
Dominic, b Bharucha	23
Donovan, b Bharucha	0
Cameron, not out	10
Lord, did not bat	0
Extras	4
Total	136

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.

D. B. Tapia, b Dominic	2
Canteen, c Hayes, b Dominic	12
Devidass, b Orr	4
Gagrat, c Hayes, b Donovan	21
P. D. Pateli, c Orr, b Dominic	8
R. D. Ayrton, b Donovan	0
Shivjee, b Donovan	12
Panthaki, b Dominic	5
N. Bharucha, c Hayes, b Donovan	20
Commissariat, c Orr, b Donovan	3
A. Bharucha, not out	2
Mehtamjee, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	97

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·850
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76
Dew Point	74
Relative humidity of Air	77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of the day (end at 8 a.m. next day)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76
General Direction of Wind	NW, NE, ENE, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	179
Fall of rain	0·00
Total fall during month	11·00
" year	56·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

A TELEGRAM, dated Pietermaritzburg, Sept. 11, states that the Transvaal Border Commissioner, Mr Lucas Meyer, who left Vryheid last month in command of an armed force with orders to capture Dinizulu, has returned there, and reports that the Zulus have been disarmed, and that Dinizulu has surrendered solely to the Transvaal Government, on the assurance that they will not hand him over to the English. He is now in the custody of the Transvaal police. He is ill at the present time, but when he has recovered he will be taken to Vryheid. It is believed that Undabuko has fled to Tongaland, and that he is entirely without followers.

REPUDIATION OF A BABY MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott continued the hearing of the case of Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor against his wife, Maherbai. The prayer of the plaint was that the marriage ceremony between the plaintiff and the defendant, the daughter of Dadabhoy Merwanjee Oliajee, may be declared not to have created the *status* of husband and wife, that it may be declared that the plaintiff is not the husband of the defendant, and the defendant not the wife of the plaintiff; and that the pretended marriage is null and void. Plaintiff further prayed that the defendant may be restrained by order and injunction of the court from putting herself forward as the wife of the plaintiff, and from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in the magistrate's court, or in any court as the wife of the plaintiff, &c. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, in opening the pleadings on the last occasion, referred to section 3 of Act 15 of 1865, the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, which says:—"No marriage contracted after the commencement of this Act shall be valid. . . . unless such marriage shall be solemnized according to the Parsee form or ceremony called 'Asirvad' by a Parsee priest, in the presence of two Parsee witnesses independently of such officiating priest; and unless, in the case of any Parsee who shall not have completed the age of twenty-one years, the consent of his or her father or guardian shall have been previously given to such marriage." Section 37 of the Act was the only section which touched the question of early marriages. It says:—"Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit shall be brought in any court to enforce any marriage between Parsees or any contract connected with, or arising out of, any such marriage, if, at the date of the institution of the suit, the husband shall not have completed the age of sixteen years, or the wife shall not have completed the age of fourteen years." The learned counsel read some extracts on the question of early marriages from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's "History of the Parsees." It was said:—"According to the law of Zoroaster, a boy or girl ought not to be married before the age of fifteen, and this rule must have been observed by the ancient Persians; but among a number of customs which the Parsees in India adopted from the Hindus must, unfortunately, be included that of early marriages. Instances are not wanting of the betrothal of a boy of three years of age to a girl of two. It may seem very ridiculous, but it is nevertheless a fact that, not less than twenty years ago, it was the custom in Bombay, and in some of the cities of Gujerat, to arrange or negotiate for the marriage of children who had not even seen the light of this world; that is to say, if two lady-friends were *enceinte*, they would conclude an arrangement that if one should bear a son and the other a daughter, the infants would be united in marriage. This foolish system, is, we believe, no longer practised in Bombay; but instances of the kind still occur among the Parsees in some of the villages of Gujerat, where the march of enlightenment has not been as rapid as in the city. A great change has taken place within the last thirty or forty years. The records of Parsee marriages show that the majority of them were between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, although there are still instances of infant marriages. Among the Zoroastrians in Persia, a boy is not married before the age of twenty, nor a girl before the age of fifteen, a practice which must have died out amongst the Indian Zoroastrians through their coming into contact with the Hindus. After the Parsees came to Bombay, and their numbers increased, many sensible persons among them perceived the absurdity of infant marriages, and did all in their power to check the evil, but unfortunately without success," &c. Mr. Latham next referred to Dr. Geiger's "Civilization of the Eastern Iranians," in which, in a chapter headed "Love and Marriage," it was said: "The fifteenth year of age was the normal time of marriage for girls. As the raising of children was considered a duty and their acquisition a blessing, it was naturally wrong and monstrous if a woman did not fulfil her vocation. Hence, no doubt, it was considered a matter of course, as it is still in Persia, that a girl should be married on reaching the years of puberty." Mr. Latham, in continuing his remarks yesterday, said it would appear from the last census report of 1881 that the custom of early marriages was dying out among the Parsees. Mr. Baines's report stated that in 10,000 persons among Parsees, 54 men and 145 women were married before the age of 10 years. The learned counsel drew the court's attention to the light that was thrown upon the question of early marriages by the discussions in the community and in the Legislative Council. The matter was first started in 1836; and a blue pamphlet published in 1843 was the occasion for legislation on the subject. Mr. Latham referred to the circumstances, as narrated in the pamphlet, under which the agitation was started, and to the usages which, it was argued, should have the force of law among the Parsees. The next step was a petition to Government from the managing committee appointed at a meeting of Parsees, dated 20th August, 1855, for the preparation of a code of laws for the Parsees. In 1861, as appeared from another pamphlet, the Parsees felt that legal effect of the marriage contract among them was left unascertained. In December, 1861, the Parsee Law Commission, with Sir Joseph Arnould at its head, was appointed by Government; and another petition was sent by the managing committee to the Commission. The proposal of the committee was that all cases of early marriage, in which the marriage had not been consummated, should be left for disposal to the Parsee Punchayet, other cases being left to the ordinary courts of law. On the 7th October, 1862, the Commission presented their report with a letter from Sir Joseph Arnould. It seemed to be the opinion of the members of the Commission, at least the European members, that early marriages should have no legal effect. It was not a judicial decision, but it was yet an opinion of very great weight. On the 23rd October, 1863, the Government passed a resolution on the report of the Commission, which contained the following remarks on the question of early marriages:—"Another question on which the Hon. the Governor-in-Council feels bound to submit an opinion is the 8th, to which the Commission has addressed its attention, 'can the Indian Legislature be rightly asked to sanction by direct legislation the validity of infant marriages and betrothal amongst Parsees, or to award civil redress, or impose criminal penalties in respect of the violation of duties and obligations supposed to arise out of such marriages and betrothals?' The Hon. the Governor-in-Council considers that the Commission has taken exactly the view of this question which good policy and commonsense would dictate. The Commission would not prohibit such marriages by explicit legislation, but at the same time it would omit the provisions in the proposed Act which relate to them, and which are intended to assert and vindicate the duties and obligations arising from such contracts. It would leave them to be dealt with, *in foro domestico*, as it were, by the Punchayet. This is, in the opinion of the Hon. the Governor-in-Council, exactly the proper view. The British Government cannot be justly called on when legislating for the assertion of Parsee rights to recognise customs which it deems injurious, and which have no sanction from the religious law of the Parsees, but which have been insensibly adopted from the Hindus around them." Mr. Latham submitted that the result of all this was that, really speaking, the Parsees had no law of their own on marriage, and that on this point, as on all others, they were treated as persons to whom the English law was applicable. The recognition of their marriages by English law was the same as that given to the marriage ceremonies of the Jews, who were not obliged to observe the form of Christian marriage. Mr. Latham urged that this was borne out by the opinions of three Chief Justices, Sir Henry Roper, Sir Herbert Compton, and Sir John Awdry, as also the opinion of Sir Joseph Arnould, whose opinion carried as much weight as that of a Chief Justice, and the series of negotiations which preceded the passing of the Parsee Marriage Act. It was declared by the report of the Commission of 1862, and the resolution of the Bombay Government of 1863, that these infant marriages should be left unenforced by law.

The evidence in the case was allowed to stand over until the conclusion of another part heard case, previously taken in hand.

THE writer of a very sensible letter which recently appeared in a morning paper points out that the country is flooded with retired officers, who draw their pay for doing nothing, and are very discontented with their enforced idleness. He suggests that their services should be utilised, at a saving to the country of over £30,000 a year. The *Army List* shows that about 200 Volunteer battalions have at present adjutants who are captains on full pay, and are supernumerary to the established strength of their regiments. It is proposed that when the period for which these officers were appointed expires, they should be replaced by majors and captains from the retired list, and that these latter should receive employed pay at the rate of £150 per annum, the saving being about £30,000 per annum. Retired captains and majors are now quite young enough to fill these posts, and would be very glad to accept such employment.

CAPTURES OF OUTLAWS IN KATHIAWAR.

MAJOR HUMFREY and the States concerned, the *Kathiawar Times* says, have received thanks from Government, the former for the pluck with which he successfully encountered the dacoits on the 17th and 18th of August last, and the latter for rendering him all the assistance in their power.

The same paper gives the following account of the capture of the notorious outlaw, Isa Manek, who took part in the mail robbery in January last, in the Vankaner State, and escaped from the Vankaner jail, where he was one of the accused under trial:—

Mr. Mackay, the Police Superintendent, Kathiawar, on the occasion of his recent visit to Malia had made proper arrangements for the apprehension of this man, and to facilitate his capture had engaged, on the recommendation of the Malia Darbar and the Miana Magistrate, some informants under promise of pardon even if they took part in depradations with him. On the evening of the 26th instant, the Malia Darbar officials were informed that Isa Manek was in the limits of Malia. Inquiry was made but with no success. On the next morning, however, the principal informant informed the Miana Magistrate the exact spot where Isa and his accomplices had intrenched. The Miana Magistrate with Agency Police, Malia Darbar's Sindees from Khakrechi, and other Darbar men went to the spot and found at a distance about half a dozen men. The Agency Police, the Darbari men, and the Sindees inclosed the place on all sides. Petho Jam, a Malia Miana, asked to be allowed to go and persuade Isa to lay down his arms and surrender. This was granted. Petho returned, and declared that Isa agreed to surrender on promise of pardon. This the Miana Magistrate refused. Isa had a gun and a sword and his accomplices were also armed. The place was kept surrounded from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. As the place in which the barwatiahs had intrenched was difficult to be guarded at night, and as there was likelihood of their again escaping, the head of the Sindees of Khakrechi asked to be allowed to face the gang. This was permitted. He advanced with other men in the rear and distinctly led the barwatiahs to understand that all means of escape were cut off, and that there was no alternative but to surrender for if they fired they would be fired upon and shot. Isa's companion, the Girasia, seeing that there was not the remotest chance of escape threw down his arms followed by Isa and the rest. Then they were all arrested. Kumar Shri Raisingji, heir-apparent, was present when this occurred. A Police party has been despatched from here to Malia to fetch the captured gang.

THE SIK KIM EXPEDITION.

A GNATONG telegram, of the 28th September, says:—

Yesterday evening the Jalep column, under General Graham returned from Gyabong, where they had bivouacked the previous night after a most successful expedition to Chumbi, where it was ascertained that the Thibetan army, which numbered 11,130 soldiers, had been entirely broken up, and that thousands of men had passed through Chumbi returning to their homes, notwithstanding the efforts of their own officers to rally them. The bulk of the Pemberingo portion of the army escaped into Bhutan, their retreat by Chumbi having been cut off by the rapid advance of the Jalep column to Rinchingong.

Several of the prisoners have stated that at least 3,000 men from each of the enemy's columns were engaged during the whole of the night of the 23rd in entrenching themselves on the Tukola ridge, their works extending as far at least as a mile and a-half, their right resting on a high conical hill immediately above the Tukola Pass, which was fortified, and their left resting on a hill now known as Trigonometrical point. Towards the left centre of their position they occupied an isolated hill in advance which flanked their main line in both directions.

General Graham at once decided to divert his main attack on the hill on the enemy's right, which was the key of their position as it took their position in flank and commanded their line of retreat to the Jalep Pass. Our plan of attack was as follows:—Major Craigie-Halkett, with one company of the Derbyshire, two companies of Pioneers and two guns, advanced against the enemy's left; General Graham, with three companies of the Derbyshire, four companies of Goorkhas and four guns under Major Keith, advanced against the enemy's extreme right up the high ground to the left of the Tukola-road; while Colonel Bromhead with three companies was sent along the Tukola-road to engage the enemy's attention while the main attack developed.

The three columns left camp at 8-30 a.m., the enemy's position being partly enveloped in mist which necessitated a slow advance. Towards 10 a.m., Major Keith's guns came into action. The centre column had been briskly engaged for some time, and the right column had shelled the enemy's left. Shortly afterwards the Pioneers and Goorkhas were ordered to advance, and the enemy's right was promptly carried. The enemy retreated in a disorganised mass towards the Jalep and Pemberingo Passes under a heavy fire from our troops, who occupied the Tukola and Nimla ridges successively.

A halt was made on the Nimla, and dispositions at once made for an attack on the passes. The guns with the Derbyshire and Goorkhas formed the attacking column on the Jalep, which was taken without serious resistance, and our troops bivouacked behind the second line of walls for the night, the Pioneers under Major Craigie-Halkett holding the Pemberingo Pass.

The force advanced, as previously telegraphed, on the 25th to Rinchingong, where a considerable number of the enemy were seen coming from the direction of the Pemberingo. The town was evacuated on our approach, the enemy having previously broken down several bridges on our line of advance. The palace at Chumbi was occupied next day, and our troops returned as previously stated.

Our loss on the 24th was small, owing to the mist and formation of the ground, being only Colonel Bromhead, severely wounded, and four Pioneers and two Goorkhas wounded. The enemy's loss is probably 400 killed, and as many wounded. Over 150 prisoners have also been taken.

A later telegram states that Colonel Bromhead and the men wounded in the action of the 24th, are doing well. A sympathetic message from H. M. the Queen-Empress was received to-day regarding them.

Search parties sent out on the 29 ult. have brought in 25 wounded Thibetans who are now under medical treatment. The weather at last appears to have become settled. Colonel Michell and a party of the 13th Bengal Infantry have proceeded to Tumlong, the nominal capital of Sikkim. The Raja, who was supposed to have gone to Chumbi, is expected to arrive here in a few days. Rumours are current in camp that the Chinese Amba is on his way here from Lhassa. His arrival, it is hoped, will settle the Sikkim difficulty.

All information at present received tends to confirm the opinion that the Thibetan army is completely broken up. The captured Thibetans, who now number 159, are employed in destroying the fortifications on the Tukola and Jalep Passes, and in searching for wounded.

THE ENTCHI COLUMN.

News from Guntok through Pakyong of 29th September says:—Having heard that some bad characters are preparing to plunder Tumlong, Colonel Michell, with fifty men of the 13th Bengal Infantry and ten men of the Sappers, under Lieutenant Sandbach, accompanied by the Political Officer and the Phodong lama, started to-day for Kubbi on their way to Tumlong, this reconnaissance being necessary to give confidence to the friendly party in Sikkim. The weather is now perfect.—*Pioneer.*

Two rival instruments for recording speech, the Phonograph of Mr. Edison, and its comparatively obscure analogue, the Graphophone, have been discoursing freely to hundreds of listeners during the last few weeks at home. The common question is, "Which do you think the best?" and the balance of the answer amounts to a draw. The perfected Phonograph speaks wonderfully clear, but with a very small voice. Every intonation is so distinct that it is difficult to avoid interrupting it with a request to speak a little louder. The Graphophone, which differs but little in its outward form, speaks far more vigorously, but the exactness of its intonation is somewhat marred by a grating noise. Both instruments record what is said to them upon cylinders of wax, which is white in the Phonograph, black in the Graphophone. They differ in the motive power employed, the former, as is generally known, being driven by an electromotor, and the latter by a treadle worked by an assistant. The inventor of the Graphophone, Mr. Sumner Tainter, claims to have been the first to employ the waxen cylinder in place of the tinfoil of the old Phonographs. However this may be, there is no doubt that it is this alteration which has changed Mr. Edison's original scientific toy into a machine, or rather two slightly different machines, which might well expect a great field of usefulness if they could be sold on reasonable terms.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

MR. CHAN-TOON and Burmese officials at home seem determined to stir up public opinion with regard to the future government of Burma. Last week we extracted two letters from the *Times* relative to the subject, and it then seemed as though it would be closed; but Mr. Chan-Toon returns to the fray, and from Geneva indites the following letter:—

Sir,—Hitherto, I have purposely abstained from entering into the details of the question relating to the future government of Burma, and restricted myself to suggestions on general principles. Now, however, if it be permitted me, and having, I hope, drawn the attention of those interested in, and acquainted with, Burma, I may emerge into the next step of filling up the outline of my previous letters, so as to prove that my method is practicable. And before doing so, I may just refer to the pithy letter of Mr. Garnet Man, inserted in your issue of the 1st instant. There in a few words, Mr. Garnet Man, in better language than I could have employed, exactly drew the distinction that was in my mind of objecting to and honouring, those who have been responsible for the past government of Burma. I hope, therefore, that Mr. Garnet Man's letter and mine imprinted together in your issue of the 1st instant will meet the objections raised by your correspondent "Lately from Burma."

Referring, then, to the future government of Burma, it may be mentioned at once that a great difference exists between Upper and Lower Burmah in more ways than one, and it will be sufficient for our present purpose to state that that difference has been brought about through the beneficial effect of British occupation of parts of Lower Burma since 1826 and 1852. This difference is *a fortiori* favourable to Lower Burma, and, accordingly the first division to be made of separate provinces, as formulated in my last letter, is the one naturally existing.

Leaving the more difficult question of Upper Burma aside for a moment let us look into the state obtaining in Lower Burma. Here also, the present subdivisions into Pegu, Tenaeserim, and Arakan, marking off racial peculiarities ought to be retained; though a small community—the Khyongthas—unknown to the majority of the administrators of Burma, but graphically described by Lewin in his "Wild Tribes of South-Eastern India," of pure Burmese extraction, inhabiting the tracts between Chittagong and Arakan, ought to come under the government of Burma, and not be, as at present, wrongfully classified with the Indians of Chittagong and the real wild races of the neighbouring hills. Through this mistake the Khyongtha has been left behind in the progress made by his more favoured brothers, and, as he is more directly related to the Arakanese and lives on the borders of Arakan, this small error may be easily rectified.

Having fixed the boundaries of Lower Burma, the next important point of consideration is the method of administration, executive and judicial. The executive function properly comes within the scope of the Burmese Civil Service, and its details may be elaborated on the lines of that service. As to the judicial administration—a factor of more importance in the countries of the East where the several departments of the mental faculty are homogeneous, and law is, accordingly, inseparable from moral, religious, social, and intellectual restraints, and it is almost a marked trait of the Eastern nature to carry all manner of disputes to the interpreters of customary rules—great care must to taken in treating of this part of Burmese life, a fact more applicable to the upper province than to the lower, which has adopted a few rules of English jurisprudence. In this difficulty English example may be followed fruitfully in the method of selecting judicial officers solely from the members of the Burmese Bar, which, if adopted, will be a sufficient stimulus to induce Burmese fathers to send their sons to England.

In each of these provinces there should be established a Court of co-ordinate jurisdiction only subordinate to the Court of Appeal sitting at the capital of Burma and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Now, what city is to be the capital? The answer must depend on the produce, commerce, and the means of carriage and transport of the country. This question arises owing to the new railway arrangements in the country, which will probably retard the trade of Rangoon in comparison with the nearer situation of Mandalay to Assam, through which, I believe, Burma is to enter India; but Mandalay is inland and Rangoon a sea-port, the difference of which must decide in favour of Rangoon, having regard to the naval power and great marine trade of England, and her greatest capitals, it will be found, are more on the sea-coasts than inland. And if the force of circumstances be such that Mandalay outstrips Rangoon in importance, the existence of two capitals will be inevitable, and, consequently, two Courts of Appeal, and this may come about if Burma be used as a means through which the Canadian Pacific route is to connect India on the eastern coast.

It is fitting here to say a few words as to the military organization which may with advantage be adopted in Burma—at present in the lower part—on the same principle as some of the Indian races are selected to supplement the British Army in India. Those who are competent to judge of the nature of the Burmese will endorse my opinion, that it is of such a character as to present no mean phase in military arts after gradual discipline. A Burman will be found to be able to adapt himself to new circumstances more readily than most of the Eastern nations, save, perhaps, the Japanese, and his military tendency can be vouched to by men skilful in forming such an estimate; and it may be added that even a show of a movement of this kind in Lower Burma will have the effect of putting terror into the dacoit mind.

In justice to Burma, which England will not be slow to grant when once admitted, this course ought to be adopted, as when Burma is left to her own resources in the distant future she may be able to defend herself against any offensive intruder; and this will be impressed on the minds of the people that English rule, after all, was a brilliant epoch in the pages of their history.

Even now, Sir, much space has been occupied, and with your permission, I will defer the question of Upper Burma, which must not be shirked, for a future occasion; and what has been advocated of Lower Burma will not appear extravagant to those acquainted with its present state, and following the dictum of my second letter—that "it would be rash to advocate violent changes . . . . and innovations ought to be introduced gradually and methodically."

Lieutenant-General Gloag, late Colonel, commanding R. A. in Burma, criticises a former letter of Mr. Chan-Toon, and replies to a *Times* leader on the subject as follows:—

With reference to these extracts from your leading article, I would point out that it was not alone "the sanguine and the inexperienced" who, when Mandalay (as was anticipated by myself and by all who knew the place) was so easily captured, "jumped to the conclusion that the whole thing was over," because Lord Randolph Churchill boasted in the House of Commons, when Secretary of State for India, that "we had added a territory to the Empire as large as France at a mere trifling cost of lives and money," and he seemed to infer that therefore "the whole thing was over." If my memory serves me, I wrote both in your columns and in the columns of the military journals at the time that this was an intense delusion and that "the thing" was just begun, and that it would cost many thousands of lives and many millions sterling before Burma was pacified and properly annexed to our Empire. In due time, I added, perhaps, it will become an even more valuable addition to our Empire than any other previous annexation.

Regarding the police, I had an interesting correspondence with Sir Frederick Roberts on the subject, to which I will not further allude than to mention that I said I was very sceptical as to whether, for a very long time, it would be possible to raise an effective and well-disciplined police from the Burmese. When writing to this effect I had in my memory the fate of the two "Pegu Light Infantry" Battalions, raised in Lower Burma after the war of 1852. I am still of the same opinion, as the Burmese will not readily submit to discipline of a regular kind.

I have carefully read all Mr. Chan-Toon's letters in your columns, and I think, generally speaking, he has hit the right nail fairly on the head, and has clearly indicated a course with regard to the future government of Burma, which should receive the earnest and careful consideration of the Government.

I think it is a very great pity that the names of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Parnell, and the Irish question generally should be dragged into every discussion, more particularly in the present instance, as this cannot in any way better either the Burman nation or the British Empire.

THE Carabineers, when they return from India, says *Atlas*, will go to Shorncliffe, a station with which they are familiar, and where they have many friends, who will remember the pleasant associations of their last sojourn shortly before their embarkation to India, when Colonel Edward Napier commanded, and the regiment held a position second to none in the service for smartness and efficiency. Nearly all the officers then serving have gone, but the traditions of the regiment are such that they will doubtless soon pull themselves together again after their Indian experiences, and by the time they appear at Aldershot will have regained some of their former prestige.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Hindoo, Captain G. J. Baker, cleared last evening for Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers.

THE MacIver's steamer Cuba, 1,372 tons, Captain H. Agnew, cleared outwards for Dunkirk, yesterday, with a general cargo and Mr. J. Bell, a cabin passenger.

THE B. I. steamer Cocanada, 547 tons, Captain H. A. Blake, will sail to-day for Marmagoa and other coast ports with a general cargo and sixty-five passengers on deck.

THE Anchor line steamer, Arabia, Captain J. Laird will sail this morning for Marseilles, Aden and with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. M. Wadia and three children, Mrs. A. R. Maidment and infant, Mrs. Holmes, Captain E. A. Fouss, and Mr. E. B. Thomson.

THE French steamer Labourdonnais 1,274 tons, Captain P. Sibilet, arrived in port, on Monday evening, from Aden and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. Altener, as cabin and eighteen deck.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, (In Liquidation).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, Saw Mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be set up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 Lakhs). The property is favourably situated at Tank Bunder possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 3, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.,

1 case all wool black doe skins.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases coloured lapets.
2 ,, net scarfs.
2 ,, white handkerchiefs.
1 case grey hose.
1 ,, coloured flannel.
6 casks grease.
3 gross, cup, square, cassel, and holl brass hooks.
On account of the consignee:—
12 cases wire wove roofing, substitute for glass.
1 case varnish for the above.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE AND CO.

On THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fragrant perfumery, &c., by Price and Co., just landed ex. s.s. Maple Branch, the same consisting of sarsaparilla, limejuice cordial, fruit syrup, limejuice and glycerine, violet and milleflower powder, plate powder, phillcome, bear grease, marrow oil, worn bon bon, aromatic eau de Cologne, hair, cloth and tooth brushes, powder puff boxes migrore, soap, perfume, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, October 3, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong second-hand office shigram.
1 fast trotting grey pony.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th and TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11-30 a.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Ganesh Khind House," Ganesh Khind Road, Poona, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood, French-polished household furniture, made to order by "Winoridge and John Roberts," best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome rosewood, semi-grand pianoforte by "Schiedmayer" of Stuttgart, a first-rate full-sized slate Billiard table, by "John Roberts and Co.," with lamps, balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, first-rate pictures, oleographs and oil-paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, 12 lights hanging chandeliers, handsome wall, table and hanging Kerosene lamps, rich Persian Brussels and jail manufacture carpets, valuable books, poultry, handsome carriages and horses, Jafferabad cows in calf, Jafferabad buffalo in calf, gentleman's hunting saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of Colonel A. B. PORTMAN.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., each day, and the horses and carriages at 2 p.m. on the first day.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fitzroy Lodge," Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electroplated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany bagatelle billiard table with balls, a sweet-toned musical box, a first-rate Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, handsome Landers lights hanging and lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany harmonium by Alexander, first-rate English clocks by McCabe and Newton, striking hours and half hours, one very strongly made cellarette, valuable books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. M. LEGA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 3, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Office Furniture at Remington's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of Remington's Building—

A quantity of office furniture, consisting of writing tables, pigeon-hole presses, boxes, benches, cupboards, side-tables, iron chests, copying presses, chairs, shelves, a China writing table with revolving desk, scales, books &c.

The property on view.

SALE of valuable landed property on the Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort.

Under instruction from Messrs. Bapoojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Nowrojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Rustonjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Nowrojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, and Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla a duly adjudged Lunatic by the committee of his estate Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and Bapoojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, and Bai Perozbai, widow, the executor and executrix of the will of the late Ruttonjee Nowrojee Limboowalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1888, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land, containing by admeasurement 3,718 and one-ninth square yards or there about, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 58, new Nos. 537 and 538, old survey No. 27, and new survey No. 7,406, together with the tenement, building, bungalow, cook-room and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 218 and 218 A, and now under ward No. 1,834, 1,834 v, 1,836 and 1,837, and street Nos. 5, 4, 5, and 6, all which said premises are situate at and on the south side of the Khetwady Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Hormusjee Cursetjee, Ashburner and others and partly by a passage, on or towards the west partly by the property of Nowrojee Bhicajee Mistry and partly by the property of Dinshaw Eduljee, on or towards the north by the said Khetwady Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Pesonjee Hormusjee and partly by the property of Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Jehangeer-shaw Erachshaw Cohiyar.

The property may be inspected outwardly from the compound any time during the day, but the building can be seen from within on WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 12th, 19th and 26th September between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., and on the day of sale, and for further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, the vendors, solicitors, or to the undersigned

SALE of Grain Sweepings, old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on FRIDAY the 5th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the Churney Road, near Grant Road, opposite the Methodist Church.

On SATURDAY the 6th October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Perosbai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, together with the upper-storied house with compound standing thereon, situate at east side of Churney Road, leading from Grant Road to Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Rahimtoola Sulliman, on the west by the said Churney Road, on the north partly by the property of Dadabhoy and Cowasjee Pallonjee Chowna and partly by the property of the said Bai Perozbai, and on the south by the property of Mr. Darashaw Dorabjee Reporter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 p.m.—

A pucka-built furnished bungalow with about 5 acres and 31 vocuta of land, situated on Garbut Hill, Matheran, and known as "The Chalet." It contains one drawing-room, one dining room, and three-bed rooms; also cook-room, stables, and servants' quarters.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and the property can be viewed on application to the Malee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

A brand new light Victoria.
A strong pony cart, with hood, in good order

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 3, 1888.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being a mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with the "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENISTS PERFECT PEBBLES ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENISTS PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENISTS PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, or TO BE LET.—A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS, in public line, in a very good locality and business place, worth Rs. 40,000. Reply "P. D. M.," this office.

LET PARENTS wishing to give their children a sound knowledge of Latin, students weak in English or Latin, apply to "B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

AYRES' TENNIS KIT.—Champion bats, Rs. 12-8. Close strung, Rs. 10. Handicap, Rs. 9. Sealkote bats from Rs. 3. Champion balls, Rs. 11 per doz. 3 doz., at Rs. 10-8 per doz.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

DR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE, tent Merchant. New and second-hand tents for sale and hire.—Chamarbag, Parell, Bombay.

WANTED.—A CLERK for the Office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry 3rd Circle, Bombay. Thorough knowledge of English and good hand writing essential. Application for appointment in candidate's own handwriting, accompanied by copies of testimonials. Salary, Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 50 —Apply as above to Poona.

WANTED, a man who can make PLANS and PLASTER MODELS.—Apply in writing to MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

GLEN GRANT WHISKY.—Direct from the Distillers at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for Bombay, PHIPSON and Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers. —H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. COMRIGUR and Co., Market.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conniseb'e's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, near natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLORS Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance: postage extra.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated, Rs. 13 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2.

AGAIN a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols is shown by Reuter's fresh quotation of 97, and a further withdrawal of nearly a quarter of a million from the Bank of England is reported. Silver was ⅛d. per oz. higher yesterday, at 43⅜d., which is the quotation received this morning through all media; and Rupee Securities advanced ½ per cent. in Fours, at £68½, and ½ in 4½ per cents., at £72⅜. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower at 104. Extra Sales of Council Bills on Bombay were made yesterday to the extent of five lakhs at 1s. 4¼d., and two lakhs at 1s. 4 9-16d.—an advance, it will be noted, of 1-16 to ⅛ on Saturday's extra allotment to Calcutta, and of 3-32d. to 5-32d. compared with the rate obtained last Wednesday. Three per-cent. French Rentes are quoted by Reuter at 82½; and it is announced that this denomination will in future be quoted in lieu of 4½ per cents., which no longer indicate the feeling of the Bourse. Paris Exchange on London was yesterday 1½ centime lower, at Francs 25·40. The Mercantile Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and carries forward £40,000. The Delhi and London Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Wheat was firm, and we note an advance of 3d. per cental in Spot Soft White of both qualities in Liverpool; but London quotations come unaltered with the exception of that for Club No. 2, which is 3d. per quarter higher to arrive *vid* the Canal. In Mincing Lane the Seed Market was firmer and Calcutta Linseed to arrive was 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher. Calcutta Brown Rapeseed had advanced 1s., and Poppyseed 6d. per quarter, to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats steady; Sales only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indians; and spot prices unaltered, excepting that for "Fine" Dhollera, which was 1-16 dearer, at 5 1-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for October-November deliveries, but unchanged in all other positions. The Manchester Market had been firm, but with only a small business doing.

There was no change in New York, the spot and future prices having remained at 10 7-16 cents., and 9·76 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales, which go against the undernoted figures for the previous two years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	32,000	47,000	38,000
Two days' do.	60,000	83,000	65,000
Since 1st Sept.	361,000	736,000	454,000

There has been rather more doing in ready Cotton here to-day, and purchases to the extent of nearly 1,000 bales have been reported comprising Dhulia, at Rs. 185; Akola, at Rs. 195; Nuggur, at Rs. 205; and Dharwar, at Rs. 204 per candy. Demand for contracts in the new crop, on the other hand, has subsided, and we call quotations Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, all round, with sellers, in some cases European, at the rates named, but no takers to speak of.

WHEAT has been firm, and prices for Pessy and Delhi have been put up, which, together with firm Freight and Exchange, has checked business, and transactions have been on only a moderate scale. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent..	Rs. 5 3 0	per cwt.
,, 85 ,, ...	,, 5 2 0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4 15 0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4 8 0 to Rs. 4 9 0	,,

SEEDS have not been much enquired for in any description, and a small business is reported; the feeling, however, remaining steady at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	792 bales.
Wheat	34,414 cwt.
Linseed	7,163 ,,
Rapeseed	5,306 ,,
Gingelly	2,626 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm with a good demand for tonnage. The Asia (Anchor line steamer) has been fixed for Liverpool, for October loading, at 25s.; and the Europa (s), for December loading, to Dunkirk, at 23s. per ton. A steamer has also been chartered for December-January loading to a picked port at 23s, with some concessions. Business has also been done to-day for October shipment to Dunkirk, at 28s. 9d.; for December, to Antwerp, at 23s; for January, to Hull, at 22s. 6d.; for April, to Antwerp, at 22s.; and for May shipment to the same port, at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Supported by the further advance in Silver and by the news of the extra sales of Council Bills at the rates given above, this market has been firmer again, and at closing an advance of 1-16d. in Bank and Private Paper has been established; but there appears to have been little or no enquiry for remittance at the enhanced rates. There have also been fewer Mercantile Bills coming out, but we hear of some 3 months' sight Credits having been sold during the day at 1s. 4 25-32d. for this year, and 1s. 4¾d. for next, and a line of 4 months' sight Paper was placed at 1s. 4 13-16d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·77½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very quiet at last evening's rates for Fours; but the quotation soon fell to 99 13-16 for cash, and 99⅛ for the next account, and a further decline took place before closing, when the cash price was down to 99¾. The nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper is still 105.

SHARES have been without much movement to-day; but Mill Scrip has rallied in several instances, and we quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Luckmidas Khimjee; of Rs. 20 each in Alliance, and Manockji Petit; of Rs 12½ in Queen; and of Rs. 5 each in Khatao Mucconji, and Oriental. New Great Eastern, however, are quoted Rs. 65 lower. Bombay-Burma trading shares are Rs. 5 down for the second issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	13 per.	877½
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	250	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	890
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	12,000	100	6	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation ...	10,000	1,000	all	17½ d.	419
National Bank of India.....	37,500	375		5 per.	135
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R.'s per cent. Stock	..	5100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	5100	...	..	..
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	
Prince of Wales Fire Pleasurance Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co. ..	10	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 10	810
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	75	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	82	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	20	Rs. 1	101
Bombay Cotton Press	100	12	12	Rs. 2	140xd
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,85	1,85	Rs. 0	600
East India Press Co.,	0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 15	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	400	25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 80	1,500
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.....	450	800	500	Rs. 95	409
Khanagaum Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all	Rs. 45	250
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	Rs.	62½
Motamli Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	400
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	545
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	10	Rs. 30	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Refinery.)	600	500	500	Rs. 70	320
Stud Press Co.	600	2,000	750	Rs. 60	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,125
Samoon Press Co.	800	500	50	25	500
Volkart Press Co. ..	600	1,000	1,000	P	340

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAHIBAI—October 2, at 10-30 p.m., Mrs. Tribhovundas Nuthoobhoy, at the residence of her husband, in Manoredas Street, Fort, leaving a large circle of relatives to bemoan her loss, aged 42 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

HECQUET—September 22, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of M S N Hecquet, Executive Engineer, Sukkur Bridge, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888.

WE have already referred to the meeting held the other day to get up the motive power to reform what is amiss in the *personnel* of the Corporation. We have seen the nature of the allegations against the present Councillors, as we shall call them, for under the new Act they are entitled to that designation. The Ratepayers' Association which convened the meeting presented an annual report showing the work done by that body during the last year. It was a modest chronicle of achievement, and it is to be noted that the speaker who moved its adoption referred to a charge of apathy which had been brought against the Association, not for the purpose of repelling it, but in order to establish the fact that the general body of ratepayers were much more to blame. They were, he stated, very indifferent to their own interests. This assertion should have been sustained by proofs, but it was set down like a postulate in Euclid as a thing indisputable, and to be taken for granted. Seeing that the ratepayers have to return one-half of the new Corporation, it is a very serious matter, if it be indeed true, as is affirmed, that they do not take an active interest in Municipal affairs, which—it is stated in the same sentence—cannot be efficiently administered without their intelligent intervention. It may be of course that this charge of apathy levelled against the whole body of ratepayers of Bombay is coloured by the grievance that the citizens have not given the Association the support which it needed, and which, we are quite willing to add, it deserved. But when there is a question of apathy it is as well to consider whether the state of indifference which is the subject of complaint be due to a forgetfulness of obvious duty, or to the absence of a pressing motive for activity. There was no want of interest in the affairs of the city in 1871 and in 1872, when the ratepayers' money had been expended so lavishly that there was something like a "popular revolution" which led to the Municipal Constitution which gave the ratepayers a potent voice in the affairs of the city. Apathy was not noticeable when there was something to call forth public spirit; if there be any now it is probably due to a conviction more or less well founded that on the whole things are going on pretty well. It is not easy to persuade the ratepayers to the contrary, and the Association, whose duty it is to persuade them that the Municipal expenditure is excessive, find the task very arduous. If it could be shown that the expenditure had grown owing to the extravagance of the administration, and was not due to the expansion of the city, the ratepayers would soon prick up their ears and make their opinion known at the ballot boxes. Short of this it becomes necessary to organise out-door meetings in each of the wards so as to approach that portion of the voters who cannot read or write, and know little—or nothing—of Municipal affairs. These voters are to be addressed in the vernacular, the only language which they know. They are to be informed—as one of the speakers at the meeting stated—that there is at present a deplorable indifference to public duty on the part of individual members of the present Corporation, and that the discussion on the Budget is little more than a farce. This the ratepayers will be told throughout the native town in the vernacular, and then they will be instructed to give their votes only to those candidates who can prove their fitness for the honour of representing them on the Corporation by addressing them in English! The voters who cannot understand that language may think it strange that they should only give their suffrages to those who speak to them in that unknown tongue. If they do as they are bid they will of course eliminate from their voting papers the name of the unlucky candidate who fails to stir them in a language of which they do not know a word. That is the expectation, but unless the Ratepayers' Association can devise a better plan of campaign than this it is to be feared that the apathy of the ratepayers will remain a subject of reproach. All the same, the Association, in so far as it familiarises any section of the local public with the discussion of questions of importance to the community as a whole, fulfils a useful function. It will do good service if it diffuses a knowledge of the fact that the Corporation which will succeed to the seats vacated by the present body in March next will have very little room indeed for "ornamental members."

A mere perusal of the list of the obligatory and discretionary duties of the Corporation set forth in the 3rd Chapter of the New Municipal Act will show that an ornamental member will be very much out of place, while an obstructive member, or one whose vanity gets the better of him, may easily become a serious public nuisance. The obligatory duties, for which it is incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provision, are seventeen in number. In the first place is set down the construction, maintenance, and cleansing of drains and drainage works, and of certain adjuncts necessary to the convenience of the population. In all that is indicated in this comprehensive clause a commencement of execution has been effected; but in truth little more. The larger half of the new drainage system has yet to be begun; of the conveniences deemed indispensable in every civilised city there is very inadequate provision. What does the Ratepayers' Association recommend the voters to require from their representatives with regard to all these elements of the health and comfort of the population? There is no mention of such topics in the annual report submitted to the meeting, nor in any one of the resolutions or speeches. The next duty incumbent on the Corporation is that of constructing and maintaining works and means of providing a supply of water for public and private purposes. Over a crore of rupees are now being expended for the fulfilment of this obligation. But no word of approval or disapproval was found in the report, or fell from the lips of any of those who spoke upon the occasion. Yet it is even at this moment a question in debate whether in carrying out large works to improve the water-supply, the refusal of the amount and kind of supervision deemed by men of special knowledge to be essential has actually entailed an expenditure of several lakhs to make good defects which resulted from a mistaken economy. In an English meeting this subject would have furnished the chief topic of discussion, whether treated as a ground of accusation or as something needing explanation. The same omission to deal with the actualities which are before the Corporation, the same singular avoidance of an opinion, good or bad, right or wrong, on the duties which are obligatory, and must be performed in one way or another,—and which it is eminently desirable to get done in the best way—was noticeable in regard to every one of the matters with which the members of the Corporation must deal. There was not the faintest idea of impressing on them definite principles of action in regard to any portion of the practical work which is to be done for the welfare of the city and the citizens. The construction, the alteration, and the improvements of the public streets will be in their charge; but whether new streets or roadways are to be constructed on the principle which gave the city the Ripon Road free of charge, and thirty thousand rupees into the bargain, or whether such works should be carried out at the cost of the tax-payers, was not even touched upon. The expenditure on the necessary street improvements will be very heavy, and it is of much moment whether it be borne by the ratepayers, or whether it be reimbursed by securing for those who make the improvements the increment of value which is the result of the outlay. Is it the desire of the ratepayers that the lighting, watering and cleansing of the public streets should be improved? Improvement in those particulars will entail additional expenditure. Is it wise or right to secure the improvement, and pay the cost? The Report of the Ratepayers' Association laid great stress on the augmentation of the public expenditure, but said nothing of the growth of the city in extent and population, which rendered the increase of expenditure inevitable. Is it the desire of the ratepayers to keep the city at its present level in respect to the cleanliness of its streets and alleys, or do they desire to effect a diminution in the expenditure on that head? On these and similar questions guidance is in vain to be looked for. If the Association would deal with these subjects and enable the ratepayers who return thirty-six members to the new Corporation to form some conception of what is really meant by local self-Government, it is more than probable that there would be less ground for complaining of the apathy which now disheartens reformers, and reduces their numbers. We have spoken of the many and various and important duties which are obligatory on the Municipality; the discretionary powers which are given to the Corporation to use for the benefit of the city or to leave unused, like the talent in the napkin of the too prudent steward, are quite as full of suggestion. But they suggested nothing either to those who drew up the Report or to those who heard it read and gave it their approval. Ought the Corporation to favour public vaccination? How far ought it to go in maintaining or aiding libraries and museums? To what extent ought it to construct and maintain public parks and gardens, and botanical and zoological collections? Ought trees—and of what kind—to be planted at the sides of roads and streets? In what spirit should the Corporation prepare and present addresses to persons of distinction? On all these questions would words of instruction or counsel be amiss? Will they furnish forth themes for the open air meetings which are to be held to tell the ratepayers of Bombay that they are now a self-governing people, and that it rests with them to make the future administration of the city a great advance on the past? Let us hope so.

A REMARKABLE mare's nest has been discovered by the Bombay correspondent of an up-country paper who has developed a remarkable talent for discoveries of the kind. It is asserted that the Bombay Government are engaged in a scheme for the reorganization of the Judicial Department, and that in order to prepare the way for the new judicial organization the Government is endeavouring to establish the unpopularity of the present Judges. An official of high rank is adduced as vouching for the details of the scheme, which "it is being rumoured" that the Government are "concocting." The concoction in question is that District Judges are to be replaced by Natives; that the Sessions Judges are to be superseded by good magistrates; that the Native District Judges are to be put ultimately into the High Court, on the Appellate Side for Civil Appeals, and that the new Sessions Judges will hold the Criminal Sessions in Bombay, so that the Civil and Criminal Judges will be completely divided. The distinguished official who began by stating that "these things are rumoured," winds up by saying that it all seems very absurd—which, indeed, it does. But he adds that it is "being gravely considered." The whole story is ludicrous and very mischievous nonsense. The alleged scheme for the reorganization of the Judicial Department is a myth pure and simple, without the slightest foundation of fact. No scheme of judicial reorganization is under consideration. The facts on which the rumours spoken of were apparently based are as follows:—The Judicial Department is at present undermanned, and below the sanctioned strength. There is not a single candidate for employment in that branch of the service; and one of the most recent recruits from the Revenue side wishes to leave the Judicial Department, and revert to his first love as soon as he possibly can. Government not unnaturally desired to ascertain the causes of the unpopularity which seem to attach to judicial duty, and took steps to ascertain what were the grounds of such unpopularity, if it really existed. A circular was issued to all Assistant Collectors of not less than four years' standing, asking them whether in case the Government desired to employ them as Assistant Judges in the Judicial Department they really wish to serve, and expressing a desire that in the event of a reply being in the negative they would state unreservedly their reasons for not wishing to serve in that branch. The Assistant Collectors were expressly informed that in thus asking for their reasons, the purpose of the Government was to ascertain whether employment in the Judicial Department is unpopular with junior Civilians, and if so, what are the causes of its unpopularity. It would not readily occur to any one that the real purpose of the Government was to get a certificate of unpopularity against the Judicial Department in order to establish the unpopularity of the present Judges, and prepare the way for a reorganization of the impossible character set forth in the unsuspecting columns of the Allahabad paper.

THE Prabhus—the only caste in which bachelors and spinsters of more than eligible age are to be found—are thinking about following the example set by some of the Rajputana chiefs and their subjects. A requisition has lately gone in to the leaders of the caste, calling attention to the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH OF MR. BALFOUR AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Glasgow yesterday, thanked the Unionists for their support, and said he felt confident of a successful ending to the contest in Ireland. He defended the treatment in prison of those agitators who had been sentenced under the Crimes Act.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER THE HERVEY GROUP.

A British Protectorate over the Hervey Group known also as Cook's Islands) in the Pacific Ocean has been proclaimed at Rarotonga, the principal Island of the Group.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

The Emperor William has arrived at Munich, where he has been received with the utmost enthusiasm.

DEATH OF MAJOR PRICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, Oct. 2.

Major Price, second-in-command, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, died suddenly of cholera, at Indore, last Saturday.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

At the Council meeting to-day, General Chesney, in introducing the Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to the purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers, explained that the scale of punishments for the illegal purchase of such articles was much lower under the Indian Act of 1867 than under the Army Act, and had been found insufficient. By the repealing of the Indian Act the provisions of the Army Act would come into operation.

Mr. Elsmie introduced the Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act by extending the powers of the ower Courts in certain cases, as under the present arrangement it was found impossible to cope with the great influx of appeals.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The following are the particulars of H. E. the Viceroy's tour up to 22nd November:—On the 13th November leave Simla, on the 14th arrive at Lahore, on the 15th halt, on the 16th arrive at Patiala, halt three days, on the 20th leave Patiala, and on the 22nd arrive at Rajmahal.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Churia Kunni Kannan, Deputy Collector, Calicut, and Churia Anandan Vakil, his brother, were charged at Calicut yesterday, the former with receiving illegal gratification of Rs. 1,000 from an accused in the elephant theft, case on his file last November, and also for extorting the said amount for forbearing to remand accused to jail. The latter was charged with abetment. Two witnesses, including the person who said he paid the money, were examined. The Court was crowded. The case is still proceeding.

ACCIDENT ON THE DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 2.

An accident occurred on Friday last on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway between Sukna and Siligooree. A light train was returning to Sukna for the mail, when it got derailed and overturned and the native driver was severely bruised and shaken. When the mail reached Sukna it was detained until instructions could be got from Darjeeling as to the conveyance of passengers and mails to Siligooree. As heavy engines are not permitted to run over the Mahanuddy Bridge, after some delay orders were received to transfer the passengers and mails to a light engine sent from Siligooree. As this engine was under repairs it had to be refitted, which added to the delay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara left here for Bombay and Kurrachee on the evening of the 29th inst.

SUEZ, Oct. 1.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here from Bombay this morning.

Oct. 2.

The Anchor-Line steamer Assaye left for Bombay on the 29th September, at 10 a.m.

ADEN, Oct. 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. Elektra from Trieste left here for Bombay at 11 p.m., to-day.

Oct. 2.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Bombay at 3 p.m.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm with only small business doing.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 4 3-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. ,,	72⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104
Bar Silver	43⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras and Penang Cable still interrupted. Section Elephant Point to Penang right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 1.

10 p.m.	80·2

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

2 a.m.	78·2
6 a.m.	80·6
8 a.m.	84·2
1 p.m.	86·1

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, SEPT. 30.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the local High School came off on the morning of the 23th instant. Colonel Watson, the Political Agent, gave away the prizes (for two years) amounting to Rs. 425. There were many distinguished visitors, both European and native, including the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote. The absence of the ladies was conspicuous. The boys recited in English, Sanscrit, Persian, and Gujarathi, and with one or two exceptions acquitted themselves creditably. The English pieces, a few, were selected from "Hughe's Select Specimens of English Poetry." In the dialogue between Alexander and the Robber, from the 'Evenings at Home," Jatashunker acquitted himself remarkably well. The intonation of the Robber lacked modulation. Jehangeershah, who appeared a trifle nervous and excited, recited the English and Persian pieces very well, and considering that the pieces (specially the one from Campbell) he was required to recite were very trying, he may well be said to have done splendidly. His English and Persian pronunciation was correct and his articulation distinct. As Canute, also, he did well, but his courtiers were indiscreet enough to say loudly "Surely he is not such a fool as to believe us." The Persian piece from Hafez was fairly executed by Jamnadass, though his tone appeared to be a trifle harsh. The "Close of the Battle of Albuera" was delivered badly. It required considerable toning down. The Sanscrit and Gujarathi pieces elicited general applause, and the Gujarathi version of the National Anthem (which by the bye should have terminated the proceedings) was excellently recited by Jamnadas Kanji. After the recitations were completed the prizes were distributed, and then the acting head master read the school report for the past year.

The report said that the Rajkote High School was the oldest institution in the province, having been founded in 1867, and that it had proved a successful medium of spreading English education throughout the Peninsula. A large portion of the officials at present serving in the local Agency and the Native States had received their education in this school. That it had maintained the highest position of all the schools in Kathiawar and held its own against sister institutions in the Presidency. At the time of the last prize distribution, the number of pupils on the rolls was 371, in 1886 it had stood at 412; 1887, 492, and at present it was 507. The collection of fees at present amounted to Rs. 461 against Rs. 332 in 1885. The results of different years at the Matriculation Examination were very satisfactory. In 1885 out of 21 students sent up for the examination 16 passed, and two of them carried away the Kahandass Muncharam and Jerajbhai Scholarships. In 1886 out of 22, 11 passed. This was due to the standard of examination having been considerably raised, as out of 2,452, the total number for the Presidency, only 527 came out successful. Last year out of 17, 10 passed, and Mr. Murzban, son of Mr. Cooverji Coyaji, himself a distinguished scholar, carried off the Ellis Prize in Persian. The school had immensely improved under the management of the head master Mr. Gimi, now acting Educational Inspector, N.D.

Colonel Watson said that all had listened with much interest to the instructive report read by the acting head master. The principal facts appeared to be that the attendance of the school had increased and several students had gone to England to complete their education. He said that the increase in attendance testified to the value of education in the province and to the excellence of the teaching obtained in this institution. He referred to the success of Munshi Goolam Mahomed, a son of the late Kotval, Mr. Bawa Mian, who had entered the judicial service of the Junagad State. He wished success to two other students who had gone to England. He was glad to see that the study of Persian and Sanscrit was not neglected. He concluded by thanking Mr. Gimi and his coadjutors for the zeal and energy with which they discharged their duties.

The accounts to hand in connection with the capture of Isa Manek are very conflicting. But certain it is that the Agency Police and the Malia Durbar's Police combined have succeeded in capturing him and five of his comrades. The whole of the captured gang will arrive here in a day or two. Thanks to the exertions of Colonel Watson and Mr. Mackay *barwatiaism* is now well nigh extinct.

The agricultural prospects in Kathiawar are very gloomy. Rain holds off and people are getting disappointed. More distress is likely to be felt in the Jhalavad Prant, as very little rain has fallen in that quarter.

It is quite time that the Political Agent paid his earnest attention to the scheme of water-supply in the Civil Station. Water, this time, is not likely to last more than three or four months.

Colonel Watson leaves this to-morrow for Wadhwan, halting at Mali on the way.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The last Ratepayers' Association meeting and a previous meeting of a similar character, held lately at Cama Baugh, show pretty clearly the growing interest our people take in the affairs of the Municipality, but will this healthy agitation lead to any substantial good in the end? I fear not, if the line taken by the D. Ward committee is adopted by the other wards of the Municipality. The mischief, which the ratepayers seek to eradicate, will simply be heightened, and wealthy and indifferent men, and their sons and connexions will again come to the fore next election.

I watched with some interest the proceedings of the first meeting of the ratepayers of the Girgaum Ward, when there were about 130 persons in all present, of which about only forty were ratepayers, a greater portion consisting of schoolboys. A committee of twenty-five men was here formed, but what have they done since then? Merged into a sort of "happy family union," they have taken five proteges under their protecting wings, and have sent forth an edict to the electors, "choose these five men and none else." Even these favoured five are not all free from criticism, and one is at a loss to understand on what principle the names of some of the present Corporators are expunged, and other names brought in to replace them. Take the instance of one present Corporator, proposed to be sacrificed at the altar of this "happy family union." He has been connected with this ward since many years past, and has more often than some of his brother Corporators shown considerable energy in watching the interests of the ratepayers, has taken an active share in the discussion of important Municipal questions, and, unlike many Corporators, had been in the front rank to expose the laches and check the extravagances of the employes of the Municipality. And what reward does he get now? He is proposed to be ousted to make way for the son of a rich man, and the inclusion of this name suggests a suspicion that if this plan was not adopted, there would have entered a disturbing element in this "happy family" arrangement.

Does the committee with its vagaries expect that the about 1,050 voters of the D. Ward will tamely submit to the edict of virtually twenty-five men, when there is every likelihood of their votes being required for still better candidates? The major portion of voters in D. Ward are men of education and intelligence, and will certainly not be slow to exercise their own judgment in preference to the dictates of a clique, known by its first move to be itself not free from a tinge of partisan whip, and a strong flavour of obsequiousness.

Oct. 2. A. B. C.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE BURNING OF KUTCHRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the recent report of the Municipal Commissioner there are two statements which call for special refutation, on account of the misunderstanding that may result from their general acceptance.

The first is that which refers to experiments which have been made with a view to burning kutchra in or near the city, in order to render it innocuous, and thus save the cost of transport of a great quantity of worthless material to a distance. The second is the conclusion, based on the above experiments, to the effect that kutchra cannot be disposed of by burning, and that, consequently, it must be transported to Kurla or elsewhere by rail.

Experiments are usually supposed to be operations carried out with a definite object, and conducted systematically, with strict regard to the properties of the materials treated. They usually involve the design of apparatus, and this demands much consideration and judgment in the choice of materials of construction and the proportioning of parts. Judged by this standard the so-called experiments were quite unworthy of the name. The first furnace was a copy of an English model built for a different kind of fuel, and the second furnace was an imaginary improvement on the first, but in which the only virtue of the first (a good chimney) was abolished.

It is now five weeks since the local newspapers published the dimensions of the improved furnace, showing that its chimney was only one-fourteenth of the proper size, and that the interior arrangements were such as to produce a maximum quantity of thick smoke. In the interval any one possessing a copy of Molesworth's Pocket Book has had the means of checking the figures given, and yet the chimney is still standing as if it were a monument of engineering talent and a credit to its designer.

While the Bombay "experiments" were in progress a report was being prepared in England by Mr. T. Codrington, M. I. C. E., Engineering Inspector of the Local Government Board, on the destruction of town refuse in twenty-four English towns. This report might safely be adopted in Bombay as a model of its class. No point of interest has been neglected, and it shows with what thoroughness the problem of refuse burning has been worked out in England. Every furnace of any note is described, with data as to size, grate area, chimney, weight of fuel burnt per hour, composition of rubbish, residual products and analysis of resultant gases. The fallacy of double floors of firebars is exposed, and various instances are quoted of towns which utilise their rubbish as fuel to raise steam.

The Corporation of Bombay is now asked to prepare for the cost of transporting its rubbish by rail to a distance on the strength of the trials already made to burn it. The trials have, however, proved nothing except, perhaps, the fact that the experimenters did not understand the work. What, then, can be the value of the conclusion that kutchra cannot be burnt with advantage, and must therefore be carried out of town?

The money granted for the purpose has been spent, and various attempts have been made to burn the town rubbish, but the problem, instead of being solved, or at least simplified, is only obscured. Still worse than this. The statements regarding the burning of kutchra gaining a spurious authority from their position in the report, will be read and believed by credulous people in other towns. The Municipal interests of Bombay have now acquired such a magnitude that they should no longer be exposed to the risks of haphazard operations in deciding on courses involving the expenditure of large sums of money.

The past history of the city contains already too many records of experiments made without method, and of reports written without special knowledge or experience.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 2. JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

An occasional correspondent writes:—

Many of your readers will be interested to know the result of the adjourned meeting of the Surat Municipality *re* the examination of the Acting Secretary and some other Municipal employés, about which I wrote in your issue of last Wednesday.

At the adjourned meeting held last week, Khan Bahadur Darasha proposed an amendment to the following effect: "That after the bye-laws were passed, and after Mr. Plunkett's suggestions were legislated upon, and after the secretary was empowered independently to carry out the Act, the examination of the secretary may be arranged for giving him a period of two years in which to prepare himself; in the meantime to confirm the appointment of the secretary." This was seconded by Rao Saheb Dadysheth, and a large majority of votes was recorded in its favour. Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, the original mover of the proposition, objected to this amendment on the score of order, and said that it contained misrepresentations and statements which the Corporation could not recognise. The rules and bye-laws already existing did give the secretary independent power, and it was not correct, therefore, to say anything which led to an inference otherwise; secondly, that there is nothing to show that Mr. Plunkett has yet made any move for legislation. All that this Corporation knows is that it has been asked by Mr. Plunkett for an opinion upon certain matters. It is also not correct to say that there were twenty-four votes in favour of confirming the secretary, because whatever may have taken place in the circulation of the proposal to confirm, before the termination of the circulation, the abuse of it was complained against, and the whole subject was coming on before a special general meeting, unless any legal defect in the original resolution of the managing committe put it out altogether. It was also open to objection, so far as it negatived the original proposal, to examine the secretary before the termination of the probation. On a vote being taken the proposals were rejected. Rao Saheb Ishwardass Store then objected, saying that the Corporation, on a former occasion, at the instance of Messrs. Darasha and Dadysheth, themselves ruled that in a meeting held to consider a special resolution the mover of the resolution had no right to modify it. The meeting had only to accept the resolution or reject it. Whether this rule is correct or otherwise, so long as it stands on the records any motion in modification of it ought not to be allowed. He supported the other proposals of Mr. Kalabhai, but they were lost. Several amendments were afterwards proposed, but the one that passed was that the consideration of the examination question be postponed till March.

The local *Sabha*, which styles itself the *Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha*, has asked the Government to give it a greater share of representation in the Municipal management, but the people will do well to show that they deserve what is already given to them. A vernacular paper published here recommends the Government to nominate a European Commissioner; sooner or later the Government will be, very probably, compelled to take action in the matter, but in the meantime Khan Bahadur Meer Gulambaba Khan, president, is to be congratulated upon his patient behaviour and able management of the Municipal meetings.

RACIAL PARTIALITIES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We hear a good deal in these days about the sentiment of nationality in India. But is not the sentiment of caste much stronger? The other day, at the meeting of the Ratepayers' Association, an editor of one of the leading vernacular journals, who played a conspicuous part on the platform, mentioned the names of those gentlemen who had done good work in the Corporation, and while doing so quoted the names of two Europeans, four Parsees, and only two Hindus, but not a single Mahomedan, as if no Mahomedan had as yet done anything in the Corporation. Had that been the case, there would have been no reason to complain of the omission. But that is not the fact. The name alone of the present chairman shows that Mahomedans have not been wanting in their duties to their countrymen. We might not have expected recognition from others, but a word in favour of Mahomedans was necessarily expected from the lips of the worthy chairman. But no mention was made of that important community. I think this is the time for the Mahomedans to insist upon adequate representation in the Corporation, so that they may make sufficient provision for their primary education, and in course of time may be able to receive their due share in higher education.

Sept. 29. A MAHOMEDAN.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Nichols & Co. (Limited), Gale Square, Bombay.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The seventh annual polo tournament will be opened this evening on the Gymkhana ground, when teams representative of Poona and Bombay will meet each other. The Poona team includes Captain Phayre (captain), Captain Hanwell, Captain Holland, and Mr. H. D. Grier; whilst the Bombay men are Mr. E. L. Barton (captain), Captain Capel-Cure, Mr. F. A. Provost, and Mr. J. F. N. Graham. The successful team will then meet the Vikar-ul-Umrah's team on Saturday, this team having drawn a bye. It was anticipated that the tournament this year would have been one of exceptional interest, as many famous teams had expressed their intention of joining. Among these were the 11th Bengal Lancers, the 7th Hussars, and the Hyderabad Palace team; but unforeseen circumstances have prevented the fulfilment of their desires. The Hyderabad Palace team scratched on account of Afsur Jung having left for Simla to join the Kabul mission; the Bengal Lancers were prevented from entering by the necessarily sudden departure of one of their chosen men to Europe, while the Hussars found it necessary to scratch at the last moment. It was anticipated that the Central India Horse would have entered, but not since 1886, when one of their team met with a fatal accident, have they joined the tournament. Last year there were four teams, and the ties were played off in three days. The first day the Hyderabad Palace team was opposed to the Poona men, who scored 5 to love. The following day the 7th Hussars played Bombay for 5 to nil. On the third day the final heat was played off, when a stiffly contested game brought them three goals each at the end of the sixth round. Then, it will be remembered, an agreement was arrived at that the first goal should determine the match and that the heat should be played before leaving the ground. As it was growing dusk, the posts were widened and thirty seconds sufficed for Hanwell, of the Poona team, to carry the ball with a rush and give his side the victory. The Poona team last year was composed of Captains Phayre, Hanwell, Hamilton, and Beatson, and the Bombay Gymkhana of Mr. D. Craigie, (capt.) Mr. H. King, Mr. F. L. Sladen, and Mr. H. C. Burder. Poona thus has two new men, while the Bombay men, who, by the way, expect to be beaten, are entirely new.

Play is to begin promptly at half-past four o'clock.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN GWATKIN, officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, has been ordered to Assam, relieving Major Dyce, 21st Punjab Infantry, at that station. The latter officer proceeds to Allahabad. Major Booth, West Riding Regiment, officiates, *vice* Captain Gwatkin, in the Rawalpindi Division, his place as Station Staff Officer being filled by Lieutenant Bogle-Smith, King's Dragoon Guards, as a temporary measure. The following appointments are made:—43rd Goorkha Light Infantry: Colonel Evans to be Commandant; and Major Macgregor, from the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, to be Second-in-Command. 17th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenants Davidson, from the 23rd Pioneers, and Wood, from the 9th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officers. Captains Milford and Griffiths, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions of their regiments, respectively.

MAJOR SIMPSON, Royal Irish Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalions of his regiment as Second-in-Command.

LIEUTENANT WELMAN, Wiltshire Regiment, relieves Lieutenant Reay at the home depot.

CAPTAIN SYMONDS, Royal Irish Regiment, joins the Staff College at Sandhurst.

THE following officers come out to India this season as probationers for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Ward, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Jones and Campbell, East Lancashire Regiment; Ledward, Border Regiment; Williams, Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Swettenham, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

A NEW STATION WANTED.

THE following petition has been presented to the Agent of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of and persons having constant occasions to go to, Matunga and Mahim, again take the liberty of bringing to your notice the great hardship and inconvenience which we feel for want of a station midway between Dadar and Mahim. For want of such a station we have, in order to take trains at either of those stations, to walk long distances in the sun, which necessarily takes up much time, and we consequently sometimes miss the trains and are late in our attendances in offices and mercantile houses, wherein we are employed. As the question of fixing a point at which a road from Matunga should join the railway line is likely to take some time for solution and settlement, we take the liberty to request you will be good enough, with the view of removing the hardships which we feel, to give early orders for the construction in the meantime of a temporary station between Dadar and Mahim at the point where the passage running from the Lady Jamsetjee Road and passing near the Gopi Talao meets the railway line, to be replaced by a substantial one when the question above referred to is disposed of by the Municipal Commissioner, to whom, we have been given to understand, you have kindly referred the matter.

RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of the alteration in the down Virar local train to a later hour, much inconvenience being caused to pass-holders, as they are not allowed to travel by the mail, which leaves at 6-30 p. m., Madras time. Had it not been for the abovementioned alteration, the pass-holders would have no reason to complain of the arrangement. Under the circumstances referred to, I hope the authorities will be pleased to attach one or two extra waggons to the mail, and allow the passengers to travel by it. Similar concession is shown on the G. I. P. line, and it is reasonable that the pass-holders between Bandora and Bombay should enjoy the same privilege on the B. B. and C. I. line. The Bassein pass-holders, I think, are allowed to travel by the mail.

Oct. 2. N. R. D.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the drill season is approaching, I would make a suggestion—that a "march-out" be organised through the town to the Victoria Gardens. If this is done it will ensure a positively large muster at the opening parade. Besides the usual Saturday parades nothing is done to relieve the monotony of the drill season. Occasional "march-outs" will not only be a change for the men, but will accustom them to long distance marching—a necessary point in the making of a soldier. If I am not mistaken, during the time of gallant Captain Tennent, of happy memory, "march-outs" were of frequent occurrence.

October 2. A VOLUNTEER.

POONA EXHIBITION OF NATIVE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

THE collection now being arranged at Poona in connection with this exhibition is so varied and large that it is declared to be the best ever shown at Poona. The prices asked for the exhibits are said to be reasonable. A large number of the season-tickets have already been sold, and the Educational Society is requested to send an additional supply to meet the expected demand. The total number of specimens expected to be on view is about 15,000, and the total value Rs. 8,13,707. One hundred and sixteen towns will have their industries fully represented. Messrs. Cooke, Propert, Candy, Filgate, Money, and Babington and about half a dozen ladies were requested to favour the executive staff with suggestions, but they all declare that Mr. Gupte, the official delegate, is arranging the collection in the most suitable manner. A guide and a price-list are being separately printed.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER AT SIMLA.

THE following is the speech delivered by Sir Frederick Roberts at the Staff College dinner, held at Simla, on the 27th September, in responding to the toast of his health, which had been proposed by General Elles:—

Gentlemen,—In returning my most sincere thanks to General Elles for the kind and flattering manner in which he has proposed my health, and to you gentlemen, for the cordial manner, in which you have responded to the toast, I desire to assure you how deeply sensible I am of the honour which you have paid me in asking me, who have not the magic letters P. S. C. after his name, to preside at this, the first occasion on which Staff College Officers in India have dined together. I am extremely gratified to find myself here, and I honestly confess that I wish I could speak to you as a member of the same guild, and recall associations of the past and memories of a pleasant two years spent at the Staff College. During my time at Sandhurst, and for some years after I entered the Army, there was no Staff College, as we understand that much prized institution, and this is the best excuse I can offer for not having graduated there. All my sympathies are with you who so night have so pleasantly commemorated the recollections of a period happily and usefully spent, and had I been born a few years later I should certainly have endeavoured to have taken advantage of the valuable training which is to be gained by going through the Staff College, a course of instruction which I believe is as equally desirable for a soldier who hopes to rise to eminence in his profession as is a residence at the Universities to those whose inclinations lead them to follow a career when they will handle the pen rather than the sword. When the Staff College was first started I had already embarked upon my career in a department of the Army, and I was not in a position to drop the substance for what might have turned out to be a shadow. As a result, at any rate, I am now enabled to allude to the good work achieved by the Staff College without a taint of personal prejudice in its favour. I may say then that my experience of the Staff College has been a happy one, indeed, some of the very best Staff Officers I have known, and know now, are men who have enjoyed a Staff College education, and there is in my opinion a distinct improvement in the Staff generally since the Staff College has been in existence. The fact is that the Staff College has raised the general standard of education throughout the Army both directly and indirectly; directly by the number of highly-educated officers who have passed through it, and indirectly by requiring those who have not been able to avail themselves of this special education to exhibit exceptional capacity if they desired to compete with the select few who year by year present themselves for Staff employ. Given two applicants for a Staff appointment with equal claims as regards fitness for the post I should have no hesitation in giving it to the one who had passed through a Staff College course. I would ask you, however, to note that I have supposed the two candidates to have equal claims as regards fitness for the post. By this I mean not so much length of service and experience in the field as a reputation for practical common-sense and, above all, tact in dealing with their fellows, and I feel sure you will agree with me that in making my selection I would be right in giving the appointment to the officer who had not passed the Staff College should I find that he enjoyed a reputation for tact, and was in all respects a more practical soldier than the other candidate whose chief claims might be the scientific education he had gained during his tour at the Staff College. There is one special advantage which, I think, is gained by the two years' residence at Sandhurst, and that is the power of steady application to whatever work may be on hand. Far be it from me to assert that this is a faculty peculiar to Staff College men, what I mean is that habits of diligence and close application are learned at the Staff College. Not long ago I remember a General Officer of high distinction, who is not a Staff College man, himself applied for the services of a young officer who had recently passed the Staff College. He said, "I want him to help me; there is hard work to be done, and as he has lately been through the Staff College he will know what that means." My own opinion entirely coincides with that of the General to whom I am alluding, and I have daily experience of the thoroughness and devotion to work which is the characteristic of the many accomplished Staff College Officers who are serving on the Staff of the Army, which I have the honour to command. When I first entered my present command it was a great satisfaction to me to find that the important positions of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in India were filled by two officers who were not only personal friends of mine and who had been with me on service, but who had passed through the Staff College with distinction. With Major-Generals Sir Thomas Baker and Chapman at the head of these departments, I felt that the efficiency of the Army was secured. When Sir Thomas Baker left Army Head-Quarters for a divisional command, I considered myself extremely fortunate in securing as his successor the services of another old friend, Major-General Elles, also a Staff College man. It is only recently that we bade farewell to two very accomplished officers, Brigadier-General East, commanding the Sangor District, and Colonel Bell, the Deputy Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, whose remarkable enterprise as an explorer shows that he has added to the professional reputation which he gained when he passed with honours at the Staff College. Turning from Army Head-Quarters to the Military Department we find the Staff College ably represented by Colonel Collen, another old friend of mine. Nearly a quarter of a century ago I was made aware of this officer's ability and devotion to duty, and it is a great pleasure to me to see him in his present high position. So it is throughout those appointments which require capable and energetic officers to fill them. I am not aware that there are any Staff College Officers with the little Sikkim Field Force, but there are several with the Black Mountain expedition, and in a few days' time we shall be anxiously awaiting news from the Black Mountain. Whatever it may be, I am sure we shall hear that Colonel Gataore and the other Staff Officers who are employed in responsible positions with the expedition have ably upheld the Staff College reputation for energy and professional ability. Pleasant reunions like this, gentlemen, have one drawback. They remind us irresistibly of those who have passed away, and there are some amongst you I know who will join with me in lamenting the sudden death from cholera at Allahabad, last month, of Major-General Lynch, who with Generals Baker, East, and Elles, was one of the first to join the Staff College. Although he was carried off so soon after he assumed command, the universal regrets that were expressed by those serving under him, as well as by the civilian members of the Allahabad community, are a conclusive proof to my mind that in addition to being a gallant soldier, he possessed that, tact and consideration in dealing with his fellow-men which I look upon as the first attribute of any Staff Officer. And now, gentlemen, I will ask you to fill your glasses and join me in drinking "Success to the Staff College."

The toast was then drunk with enthusiasm.

THE first article in the *Century* is on "An ancient school worked on modern ideas"—Uppingham—by Mr. G. R. Parkin. It is preceded by a portrait of Edward Thring, the late head-master, and followed by some lines on him from the pen of Bliss Carman, commencing:—

This was a leader of the sons of light,
Of winsome cheer and strenuous command.

Mr. George Kennan shows that it is absurd to pretend that "Exile by administrative process" is not a punishment for holding certain views objectionable to the Russian Government, but is only a precaution to prevent the publicity of such views. Walt Whitman's few lines on "Old Age's Lambent Peaks," are characteristically rugged and unconventional.

DR. MARSHALL, says the *Hospital*, gives many illustrations of morbid fancies or factitious ailments, and some of these are so curious as to read more like the revelations of Miss Braddon or Mr. Wilkie Collins than the quasi-official statement of a sober military surgeon of the old school. "A recruit of those days . . . alleged that he had almost totally lost the sense of hearing (and it may be here incidentally observed that a simulator of deafness is rarely discovered) and the testimony of his comrades served to support his statements. The surgeon of the depot admitted him to hospital and fed him on spoon diet. He purposely passed his bed during his daily visits for nine days without noticing him. On the tenth day he felt his pulse and made signs to him to put out his tongue; he then asked the hospital sergeant what diet he gave him. "Spoon diet," replied the sergeant. The doctor affected to be displeased, and in a low tone said, "Are you not ashamed of yourself? the poor fellow is almost starved to death. Let him instantly have a beefsteak and a pint of porter." The recruit could contain himself no longer. With a countenance expressive of gladness and gratitude, he said "God Almighty bless your honour: you are the best gentleman I have seen for many a day."

THE BEAUTY SHOW AT SPA.

THE festivities in connection with the Beauty Show at Spa, which opened the day the mail left, commenced two or three days before that, and were of a varied description. There was a steeplechase, bull fights, a carnivalesque procession of carriages and cars filled with masqued figures and illumined by electric light, a Baby Show, an election of a Rosiere (a virtuous and generally pleasing village maiden). The history of the Show and of the enterprising little watering place, which is to profit by the undertaking, is thus described by a writer in the London *Daily News*:—

A few years ago this old-fashioned little watering-place was dozing on, as it has done since the days of Peter the Great, contempt with its old pump rooms, baths, and ridottos of the last century. Visitors found a charm in the perfect rusticity of the place; the music played in the kiosk at the open street-corner; the Pouhon water was drawn under the open-air portico, and the baths were, to say the least, elementary. There was a general "Happy Valley" tone over the place. When, however, Ostend, and even "poor little Blankenberg" had wakened up, and half "broke" themselves, as it is called, with loans building fine kursaals, baths, and theatres in the most reckless way, Little Spa suddenly resolved to follow suit. It plunged into debt right royally—building, in a sort of monumental style, huge structures that contrast ludicrously with the tiny streets and restricted space. A palatial bath-house was set up where you can be bathed in every known way and by the most ingenious machinery. One of the most effective "bits" used to be the first sight of the quaint old pump room or portico, with the inscription "To the Memory of Peter the Great." But this was levelled, and a pompous and ugly hall and winter garden erected in its place. Next the old church went, and a fortress-like edifice has been reared. Worst sacrilege of all, the money makers have seized on the graceful leafy "promenade of seven o'clock" and "of four o'clock," which meandered beside the town, and have closed and trimmed them into "a park with gates railing" and a Cerberus to boot. Within has been erected a Casino of the regular pattern, with its glass covered hall and cafe for "consummations." Yet, in spite of these heroic effort, Spa does not seem to be "doing" or to have done. Eleven thousand is the total contingent of visitors up to the present moment—a beggarly account that will do little towards paying the heavy taxes under which the natives groan. Even the local painted ware—flowers, dogs, and landscapes on a smoked ground, invariably fashioned into articles of a strictly useless kind—seem to be going down. The hotels, however, are pleasant. Nothing more gracious can be than the "Pays Bas," an old Flemish seigneur's house converted to the purpose, having large "fayre" gardens, and the umbrageous Spa hills a its back. The good old Flandre still flourishes with its gardens, though not what it was in the days of the worthy old Sary Pere.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO DRAW.

This season the town has made farther desperate efforts to draw company. Like "Todger's" (of which it has never heard), it wished to show that it could "do the thing handsomely" when called upon. The heterogeneous concatenation of shows put forward at least does credit to the Spadois imagination. Most important of all, of course, is the international Beauty Show, or solemn competition for the prize of loveliness. This recognition was to take the practical shape of five hundred pounds hard cash, to be distributed amongst the fairest of the candidates. For those of lesser merit there were trinkets, while for those on the debatable ground—not plain enough to be rejected, yet not lovely enough to "pass"—there was to be a consoling "diploma," which, however, is likely enough to be received with many a disdainful sniff, as is only fitting in so serious a struggle. The terms and conditions of the contest are drawn up with strictness, not to say severity. The fair one at a distance who desires to "enter" her charms must forward a properly authenticated photograph, on which the local elders, assisted by a number of local marquises, will deliberate. This wily provision shows a knowledge of the sex, for such is the force of self-delusion on the score of good looks, that many persons of very ordinary exterior would probably journey from a distance, render the idea that they were fairly entitled to compete.

OVER EIGHTEEN AND UNDER THIRTY FIVE.

But the next article of the concordat is conceived in a high and even elegant spirit of gallantry, and shows that the old chivalry still lingers in the Flemish breast. All the selected candidates will have their expenses by rail and road defrayed by the committee. Nay more, they will be lodged and boarded with comfort ("confortablement amenagies," the original text runs) at a good hotel, all at the charge of the gallant committee. This is doing the thing in a handsome spirit, for beauty should never pay, or by its presence ever pays. So serious and critical is the decision that the proceedings—verification, examination, and "sitting on"—are reckoned to last a full week, during which time the local marquises, elders, &c., (lucky dogs!), will be in and out of the hotel a dozen times in the day, inspecting, comparing, &c.; for the thing, if done at all, should be done conscientiously. One of their most delicate, if not embarrassing, duties will be the ascertaining that the conditions of "age for entry" have been complied with. Here the law is strict. "Not to be under eighteen or beyond thirty-five at the farthest." Here may arise knotty and thorny questions once in, possibly "scenes" with the local marquises. Suppose a fair one touch the very verge "at farthest"—n

At times he made rushes at his persecutors, chasing them to the screen, over which they leaped with some agility. Sometimes he came at the grey horse, who had some narrow escapes, the livery stable-keeper growing more and more perturbed. There was something comic in his distress as he declared loudly to his neighbours that he had not let his animals for such critical work as this. In another instant, however, he was destined to have his forebodings more than verified; for the bull, who, as I have said, seemed a wary, knowing creature enough, made a fresh rush and thought the toreador did his best to extricate himself and horse, the bull got his horns under both, and it was seen had gored the poor animal, who was led away, as it seemed to me, with some of his entrails hanging out. The state of our livery stable-keeper may be conceived as he hurried out—too late, alas!—to look after his property. This unexpected incident, which triumphantly vindicated the genuine character of the show, caused prodigious excitement. Every one rose and crowded over to one side to look over the edge of the amphitheatre at the suffering animial. "Hest touche! Oui!" was heard on all sides. At the close "Le Pouly" was led up to the "box of honour," where sat the syndic president, for might be a local marquis, and was once more "medalled" for his valour.

THE OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

I should like to describe the Rosiere festival actively going on, and which is certainly not open to the sarcastic comments which so distinguishes the same ceremonial at Nanterre. The Baby Show also deserves mention from the bizarre character of the judges, who must be "artists and doctors." In spite of the suppression of all public gaming at such places as this, the amiable vice contrives to flourish exceedingly—nay, to obtain regular recognition. There is, of course, the usual one franc comparatively harmless game of the "runners," the "little horses," and the like; but there is stronger meat than this. It is ingeniously devised that there shall be a club, with entry by ballot and other pleasant fictions, which however, are all simplified into the one intelligible qualification which admits all comers, namely, twenty francs down. Here you find the suppressed "trente et quarante," with a couple of genuine croupiers lent from Monte Carlo, and the old familiar sing-song "Rouge gagne et couleur." So you may "repress nature with a fork," but she is sure to get her head up once more."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN VIENNA.

THE Prince of Wales is having marked attention paid to him in Austria, says the correspondent of an English paper:—

On Monday night, the 10th ult., after the visit he paid in the company of the Crown Prince Rudolph, to the Industrial Exhibition, the two Princes looked in at the popular establishment known as the "Third Cafe," where the successful competitors at the recent Austrian Rifle Meeting had just assembled to receive the prizes they had won. The hall was densely crowded, and the arrival of their Royal Highnesses escaped notice at the first moment; but in a few minutes the hall was ringing with deafening cheers as soon as the royal visitors were recognised. During the drawing of lots between competitors who tied for prizes there was much boisterous good-humoured mirth, which the two Princes appeared to enjoy as heartly as the riflemen themselves. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards left the hall amid vociferous cheering. Next morning the Prince called upon the Archduke Charles Louis, and several other Princes and left cards at most of the Ministries. His Royal Highness afterwards entertained at luncheon, at his hotel, the British Ambassador, Sir A Paget, Count von Szogyenyi, of the Foreign Office, the Chevsliersе d'Honnour, and the Prince's equerries. After luncheon, the Prince, with his suite, drove to the races in the Prater, and subsequently to the Hofbaeg to attend the State dinner in honour of the Czar's name-day.

Later in the evening the Prince left Vienna by a special train, with the Emperor, the Crown Prince Rudolph, and the Archdukes Otto and Wilhelm, to attend the Croatian manœuvres. The entire route along which they were to pass from Kreutz Station to Belover were transformed into a "Via Triumphalis." There was not only triamphal arches erected at the chief points, and flags and banners floating almost everywhere, but every telegraph pole along the whole route was enveloped in wreaths of evergreens, and transformed into a flagstaff. The reception of the Austrian Sovereign in the Croatian style (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says) has afforded a unique spectacle. There was the usual bevy of maidens, clad in white, while crowds of country folk in the national attire took part in the ceremony and performed the national dances. There was also a great cavalcade of gentlemen riders in their magnatial robes, and long lines of mounted peasants in their rich and picturesque, national costumes, which were followed by numerous deputations, formal receptions, serenades, illuminations, and fireworks, all presenting the peculiarities of a country little known in Western Europe.

The Bolova manœuvres were to last till the 14th ult. when the Prince of Wales proceeded with the Emperor to the Imperial Chateau of Godollo, near Pesth, where he was to remain till the 18th. On the 17th his Royal Highness was to go with the Emperor to witness the manœuvres near Godollo.

A HORRIBLE ORDEAL.

LAST month a great sensation was caused at Fouquieres-les-Bethune by the murder of the rector, Abbe Villy, who lived alone with his niece, Mdlle. Marthe Amedro. The people of the neighbourhood inclined from the first to the opinion that the young woman had been the author of the crime. She gave a rambling account of a man who had come into her bed-chamber that night and asked her for money, and although her uncle was at the last gasp, she did not give the alarm for several hours afterwards. She has at length been arrested, and on the 12th ult., a Paris correspondent says, the ghastly ceremony of the "confrontation" of the suspected murder with the corpse of the victim was carried out at Fouquieres. Mdlle. Marthe Amedro was introduced into the death-chamber, which was illuminated with a number of green candles that threw a lurid lare on the mutilated face of the old priest. Ever since the night on which her uncle was murdered Mdle. Amedro has displayed a perfect horror for candles of this colour so that the examining magistrate, hoping that the *mise-en-scene* he had arranged might wring a confession from her, had neglected nothing which might contribute to the attainment of this end; but although the prisoner was evidently much impressed by the sight she preserved her self control, and again protested that she was innocent. The judicial authorities have an even more terrible weapon in reserve—that which is known as the "reconstitution of the crime," when the hole scene or the murder is reproduced down to the most minute detail possible with truly awful fidelity. This rarely fails to wrest a confession of guilt from the trembling and panic-stricken assassin; but in this instance it is doubted whether the crime can be "reconstituted," as fully three weeks have elapsed since the murder was committed.

A DIAMOND WEDDING.

THE Duke and Duchess Maximilian of Bavaria celebrated, on the 9th ultimo, the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Unfortunately, the weather was so unfavourable that the Duchess could not travel from Tegernsee to Munich. All her children were with her, excepting the ex-Queen of Napies, who is with her father at Munich.

The German Emperor telegraphed the following message:—

"From my heart, I tender to your Royal Highnesses the most cordial congratulations of myself and the Empress on the rare and beautiful festival which you to-day celebrate. The close family ties which unite your Royal Highnesses with my grand aunts, her Majesty the Queen mother Maria and her late Majesty Queen Elisabeth, as also my feelings of grateful veneration for your Royal Highnesses' daughter, her Majesty the Empress of Austria, for whom my late grandfather, until the end of his glorious life, cherished a warm affection, necessarily ensure my keen interest in all that happens to your illustrious House. Quite independently, however, of all such considerations, I cannot but feel cordial sympathy with a celebration which unites all who are near and dear to your Royal Highnessesin the wish that the evening of your lives may be tranquil, and rich in happiness as their day has been rich in blessing, and also that your Royal Highnesses may remain among us for long years to come to the joy of your relatives of whom I am one.—WILLIAM."

The Empress Frederick sent the following telegram:—"I beg you to accept my most heartfelt congratulations on the rare festival of to-day, and to receive them as also tendered in the name of him who would have expressed them from the bottom of his heart, and who always felt the warmest interest in you and your children.—Victoria, Empress Frederick."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, has a smoothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the to'let and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents Trenchor and Co., Bombay.

THE FREAKS OF FAME.

THE conditions upon which men—and women too (is it not of the Lady Godiva that the words are written?)—may "build themselves an everlasting name" are not a little curious and not a little varied, writes the *St. James's* and it continues:—

We all know what Godiva did; she "took away the tax." And we, unhappy ratepayers that we are, recognize at once her right to undying fame, and only wish that Mr. Goschen could see his way to a similar and as successful mode of dealing with local taxation: no question but that in that case his name too should live for ever. We may take "this woman of a thousand summers back," if we will, as a type of countless others of the "immortal dead" who have done or are believed to have done great deeds and good, of whose title to immortality, the reason and the night thereof, there is no manner of dispute. That there are those whose infamy is no less clear. In the dealings of Fate with either of those classes there is no fickleness to be found. But there is another class amongst those who have joined the majority with whom her dealings are in nowise so simple a matter. At one moment Fame assigns them a place amongst "the choir invisible who make undying music in the world;" anon she points at them as of the number of those whose name "shall ever be a name of scorn." And there is yet a fourth class whose fame is entirely colourless, of whose deeds we know nothing, whether they were bad or good, who have attained immortality for reasons altogether unaccountable—by the purest freak. For who shall resolve those mysterious workings of Fate, whereby it happens that out of the millions and millions of "forked radishes," differing one from another only in having heads more or less "fantastically carved," that go to make up the commonplace population of the world, the name of one here or there shall be known familiarly for all time; whilst all the rest have gone down into silence—their names "interred with their bones, or at most inscribed and legible for a year or two upon the stones which mark their graves. For instance, a servant-girl two thousand years ago goes one night to "answer the door," as her fellows of to-day would phrase it, and little as she guessed at such an outcome of the performance of that most ordinary of every-day duties, she then and there won her immortality; and in times she never dreamed of, in lands she never heard of, the very school-children can tell of "a certain damsel, named Rhoda, who went to hearken as Peter knocked at the door of the gate," and of how the foolish girl, when she heard his voice, ran back to tell her mistress, forgetting altogether in her joy to let the poor man in. It would no doubt considerably astonish you to hear that the servant who opens, or neglects to open, the door for you at some hours to-day should be the subject of a discourse in Timbuctoo, a thousand years hence. Yet why not? I chanced, the other day, upon a sermon on "Rhoda," by a popular Anglican divine. This is no solitary instance, but simply the one which came first to hand, of that strange trick of fate, which mixes up the intinitely little with the eternally great. For, surely it seems passing strange to find this girl's name amongst "the immortal lights" that have

> Risen up into the sky,
> To shine there everlastingly
> Over the plain, where the dead are
> Did his now silent warfare wage—
> O'er that wide plain, now wrapt in gloom,
> Where many a splendour found its tomb.

But to turn to those—and their name too is Legion—with whom Fate has dealt not so much fantastically as fitfully. They are great unquestionably, and no one is astonished that their name lives—but whether great saints or great villains we can by no means determine. We have no sooner comfortably settled down to one view of their character than some new revelation forces us to take up a directly opposite view. Let us take as our example that great magnate of the realm in Henry VI.'s reign—the Duke of Suffolk, William de la Pole. To most of us he is most familiarly known as he appears in Shakspeare; the, splendid, noble, handsome and accomplished, unscrupulous and cruel, who, when as Henry's proxy he goes to wed Queen Margaret, "steals away the ladies' hearts of France," the Queen's apparently along with the others; he is a traitor to his country as well as his king; he contrives the murder of the Duke of Gloucester—the good Duke Humphrey, and the disgrace of his Duchess. We shrink from him in spite of all his brilliancy with as great loathing as does the King.

> Lay not thy hands on me;
> Their touch affrights me as a serpent's sting.
> Thou, baleful messenger, out of my sight!
> Upon thine eyeballs murderous tyranny
> Sits in grim majesty, to fright the world.

And when the end comes and his banishment is followed hard by his murder at sea—his ducal head hacked off by "paltry, servile, abject drudges," as he calls them—terrible as the end is, we feel it to have been richly deserved; though even so we cannot altogether withhold our sympathy from the Queen as she enters, clasping the head, and crying

> Who can cease to weep and look on this?
> Here may his head lie on my throbbing breast:
> But where's the body that I should embrace?

And Shakspeare's view of Suffolk is fairly borne out by the public annals of his time; at all events, he was impeached on a charge of high treason and banished.

But we find it difficult to do other than completely change our estimate of the man when we come in the "Paston Letters" across that most touching farewell to his son, written on the eve of his banishment and, as it turned out, of his death.

My dear and well-beloved son (he writes), I beseech our Lord in heaven, the Maker of all the world, to bless you, and to send you ever grace to love Him, and to dread Him, to the which, as far as a father may charge his child, I both charge you and pray you to set all your spirits and wite to do, and to know His holy laws and commandments, by the which ye shall, with his great mercy, pass all the great tempests and troubles of this wretched world. And that also westingly ye do nothing for love nor dread of any earthly creature that should displease Him. And there as any frailty maketh you to fall, beseech His mercy soon to call you to Him again with repentance, satisfaction, and contrition of your heart, never more in will to offend Him.

Secondly, next Him above all earthly things to be true liegeman in heart, in will, in thought, in deed, unto the King our aldermost high and dread Sovereign Lord, to whom both ye and I be so much bound to. . . .

Thirdly, in the same wise, I charge you, my dear son, alway, as ye be bounden by the commandment of God to do, to love, to worship, your lady and mother; and also that ye obey alway her commandments, and to believe her counsels and advices in all your works, the which dread not, but shall be best and truest to you.

* * * * * * *

Furthermore, as far as father may and can, I charge you in any wise to flee the company and counsel of proud men, of covetous men, and of flattering men . . . and to draw to your company good and virtuous men, and such as be of good conversation and of truth, and by them ye shall never be deceived nor repent you of.

Moreover, never follow your own wit in no wise, but in all your works, of such folks as I write of above, ask your advice and counsel; and doing thus with the mercy of God ye shall do right well, and live in right much worship and great heart's rest and ease.

And I will be to you as good lord and father as my heart can think.

And last of all as heartily and as lovingly as ever father blessed his child in earth, I give you the blessing of our Lord and of me, which of his infinte mercy increase you in all virtue and good living; and that your blood may by his grace from kindred to kindred multiply in this earth to His service, in such wise as after departing from this wretched world here, ye and they may glorify him eternally amongst his angels in heaven.

> Written of mine hand
> The day of my departing fro' this land,
> Your true and loving father. SUFFOLK.

If the burst of rhyme at the end remind us somewhat of the poetical effusion of Mr. Joe Gargery, it does not detract from, but rather enhance, the simple nobility of the letter. It is a letter which deserves to live, and we are loth to believe in the writer's infamy. We simply confess ourselves puzzled; falling back for what satisfaction it may give us upon Mr. Tulliver's criticism of life, which, indeed, contains the sum of all the philosophies. "It's a puzzlin' world," said Mr. Tulliver; so it is, and even when a man is well out of it puzzlement will not infrequently beset his reputation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 35, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. PARNELL *VS.* THE *TIMES*.

THE following remarks on this case are from the Scotch *Journal of Jurisprudence*:—

The course taken by Mr. Parnell has occasioned various comments and explanations in regard to our legal procedure, in which quite the usual amount of ignorance has been displayed. We have read, for example, that in Scotland a jury may return a verdict by a majority of nine to three; and that this case, in which the summons has just served, will probably be tried in October. It would be rash even for us, with all our experience of the procedure of the Court of Session, to hazard any conjecture as to the probable date when a case of such magnitude and difficulty will be brought to trial. Defences are not due until October 15, and in the circumstances, even if the case were of the most conventional character, the issues would not be adjusted until the second week in November, and then parties could hardly get a day for trial before the Christmas sittings of the court. It is hardly credible that the present case will be disposed of so expeditiously. An appeal to the Inner House before the issues are adjusted, and the cause finally prepared for trial, is almost a matter of certainty. This will occasion a month's delay, and if thereafter, as is probable, a Commission to America is required, another two months will be consumed in its execution. It is improbable, therefore, that, if the case be proceeded with, it will be brought to trial before the second or third month of next year. There has been, as was natural, much speculations as to the motives which have induced Mr. Parnell to take these proceedings in the Scottish Courts. It is impossible to dissociate this action from the creation by the Legislature of a Statutory Commission to investigate the charges which have been made by the *Times* against the Irish leaders. Before the Commission was heard of, Mr. Parnell was again and again challenged to take legal proceedings, and taunted with his failure to do so. But until the creation of a Commission of Inquiry was an accomplished fact, Mr. Parnell refused to bring the charges against him before a jury. It is doing Mr. Parnell no injustice, therefore, to conclude that he dislikes and distrusts the Statutory Commission, and justly or unjustly dreads the result of their inquiry. So much, indeed, was obvious from his conduct during the discussions on the measure in the House of Commons. The situation was a most awkward one. It was impossible for Mr. Parnell, with any decency, to refuse the Government's offer when first made to him; and once he had accepted the principle of the measure, it became impossible for him to do more than to object to details; and impossible, on the other hand, for the Government to withdraw the measure owing merely to opposition to details. The only hope, therefore, of the Irish leaders was in vigorous, unanimous, and prolonged resistance on the part of the Gladstonine party to the Bill. This, however, was not accorded, and accordingly, after protestations which were marked by unusual exoitement and bitterness on his part, Mr. Parnell found himself face to face with the statutory inquiry. It is in these circumstances that the Irish leader has had recourse to the courts of Scotland. In the opinion of many of his friends, Mr. Parnell has committed a tactical blunder in taking these proceedings. We do not know, but there can, we think, be no doubt that he has committed such a blunder in not taking the proceedings earlier, if he were going to take them at all. It is clear that he takes action unwillingly. He has been goaded into it by the creation of the Commission of Inquiry. Clearly, therefore, the Commission Bill was intensely distasteful to him. But it was in his power to have stopped that Bill at any time, by an intimation that he had elected to appeal to a court of law. The Government had all along protested that, in their view a court of law was the proper tribunal for the investigation of these charges. It would, therefore, have been impossible for them to have persevered with the Bill in the face of such an intimation by Mr. Parnell. But the Irish leader waited just a day or two too long, hoping, perhaps, that the Commission Bill would find shipwreck. That hope has been disappointed; and so now he has before him the double distress of a statutory inquiry which he dislikes, and a litigation which he has striven hard to avoid. There can be no doubt that the action in our courts is intended to defeat or disredit the Commission inquiry. It may be that Mr. Parnell was under the impression that by taking these proceedings he would render the action of the Commission so obviously nugatory that their inquiry would not be proceeded with. In this hope, if he entertains it, he is likely to be disappointed, for the Commissioners seem now to have no alternative but to proceed, without regard to the proceedings in court. It is possible, therefore, that if this turns out to be the case, the proceedings in Scotland will be seen to be futile, and will be abandoned. On the other hand, it may be that Mr. Parnell has taken proceedings in Scotland because he believes that the tribunal will be more favourable to him than the Statutory Commission, and trusts by a favourable verdict in the court to discredit any adverse findings by the Commissioners. What reasons, personal or otherwise, Mr. Parnell has for distrusting the Commission we do not know; but it is clear that alike by the terms of the remit and by the nature of the tribunal, the Commission can make much wider, more general, and more searching inquiries than is possible in a court of law. That is one ground why Mr. Parnell may prefer the law courts; and another is, by raising an action he can choose the charges upon which he asks a verdict. Again, general results impress the public mind far more than do particular details. Now, if the Commission were to report that certain of the charges had been substantiated, others had fallen through, that would be regarded as a report adverse to Mr. Parnell. On the other hand, before a jury, Mr. Parnell, in the position of pursuer, will be entitled to demand a verdict in his favour if on any counts the *Times* fails to substantiate its charges.

A SEVERE IMPERIAL REBUKE.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Vienna by the public reprimand which the Emperor of Austria administered on Wednesday (12th ult.) at Bellovar, to Dr. Strossmayer, Bishop of Diokovar. A correspondent writes:—

This able but turbulent prelate is at the head of the Nationalist party in Croatia, and has laboured with restless activity to promote dissatisfaction among the Croatians against the kingdom of Hungary, with which Croatia is incorporated. Panslavism is the tendency of such a policy, and Bishop Strossmayer, in championing "the rights of the Southern Slavs," has been gravitating more and more towards Russia, insomuch that a few weeks ago, during the religious festivities at Kieff, he sent a telegram to the festival committee in which he prayed for "blessings on the universal mission which God had designed Russia to fulfil in the world." This was a remarkable message for a Roman Catholic Bishop to address to members of a schismatic Church, while politically it was startling to see a subject of the Emperor of Austria acknowledging that Russia had a universal mission. The telegram caused much discussion, and it was expected that the Bishop might be summoned to Court to explain his words. The religious journals tried to excuse him by saying that he had alluded to Russian's mission of Christian apostleship in Central Asia. But Bishop Strossmayer himself never said a word accepting this interpretation of his telegram. On Wednesday, during the *levee* at Bellovar, it was observed that the Emperor and the Crown Prince took no notice of Bishop Strossmayer, who had come to salute his Majesty with a deputation of the Croatian clergy. It was not until all the presentations were ended that his Majesty, addressing the Bishop from a distance in a distinct voice which could be heard all through the room, said:—

"My Lord Bishop, I have heard with astonishment of a telegram which you sent on the occasion of a non-Catholic festival. At first I would not believe that a subject of mine had written such words, but to my great regret I have learned that you did write them. You do not seem to be aware of what a culpable step you have taken against the Church and the State."

The Bishop answered, "Your Majesty, my conscience is clear." Upon this there were general murmurs, for the Bishop's attitude and tone were judged to be unbecomingly arrogant. Dr. Strossmayer then retired with two other Croatian Bishops. A little later he called upon the Crown Prince, but was refused an audience. The Bishop absented himself from a State banquet to which he had been invited, and left Bellovar in the evening. He has since received some popular greetings on his way to Agram. The great majority of the newspapers in Austra and Hungary give their warmest approval to the Emperor's much-needed rebuke. In face of the disloyal agitation carried on by the Slavs, not only in Croatia, but in other parts of the Empire, the time had certainly come for the Emperor to show that he did not recognise Russia as having any mission over his own subjects. It is thought in some quarters, the Times correspondent says, that the Bishop may resign, but he is hardly the man to do that. It is more probable that unless he mends his manners, the Austrian Government may have to ask the Vatican to take his eccentricities into consideration and to appoint him a coadjutor, leaving him only the titular dignity of his bishopric. The Ultramontane *Vaterland* was confiscated yesterday for remarks siding with the Bishop.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN ENTERPRISE IN EAST AFRICA.

THE *Gazette* of September 7 contained the charter which was granted by the Queen last week to the Imperial British East Africa Company, in compliance with a petition to her Majesty in Council.

The charter incorporates a company, consisting at present of Mr. W. Mackinnon, of Loup and Balmakill, Argyll; Lord Brassey, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir John Kirk, Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., Mr. R. P. Harding, of Kensington, and Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, of Austin-friars. The charter consists of twenty-nine clauses. It invests the company with the powers necessary for the purposes of government in a territory on the East Coast of Africa, granted to them by the Sultan of Zanzibar, which includes the port of Mombassa. The company may acquire other rights in African territories, subject to any treaty or grant being approved by the Foreign Secretary. The company is to be exclusively British; differences with the Sultan or native chiefs are to be submitted to the Foreign Secretary, who may exercise a wide discretion in control of the company. The company shall discourage, and, consistently with existing treaties, abolish by degrees, any system of slave-trade or domestic servitude in the company's territories. It is not to interfere with the religion of any of the tribes, except in the interests of humanity. In the administration of justice regard is to be had to the tribal customs. Her Majesty's ships are to be admitted to the harbours of the company without payment. The company may adopt a flag of their own; may not set up or grant any monopoly of trade; may make no differential treatment of the subjects of any Power as to trade or settlement; and must conform in Zanzibar territory with the provisions of the treaty with that country. Clause 23 contains in fifteen sub-clauses the details of the objects for which the company has been formed. A deed of settlement is to be prepared and submitted to the Privy Council within a year, and until it takes effect the gentlemen already named, and several others, are constituted directors of the company. Finally, power is reserved to revoke the charter in case of any default on the part of the company.

A deep impression appears to have been made in Berlin by the inauguration of the British Company, and it is felt, in spite of the delimitation of the German and English commerce, that England has stolen a decided march on Teutonic aims in the same regions. A correspondent says:—

The Germans think that, in view of all this, there is now additional ground for believing that the Stanley expedition has some secret connection with this huge extension of British trade and empire around the sources of the Nile, and they are even prepared to hear of the absorption of Emin Pashas's equatorial provinces by English enterprise. According to the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, an extraordinary general meeting of the East African Company has been convoked at Berlin for the 28th inst., with the object, among other things (as it is rumoured), of asking for State participation in the undertaking, and meanwhile a sum of 30,000m. has been voted from its treasury to the Emin Pasha Relief Fund.

The boats of the German gunboat "Mowe," on proceeding to land some men at Tanga, near Pangani, on September 5, were unexpectedly received with a heavy fire from a mixed force of Arabs and natives. The gun-boat then shelled the town, landed an armed force, and drove their assailants into the bush. Two Germans were badly wounded and twenty Arabs killed. The excitement is spreading. The English Consul-General at once despatched Vice-Consul Berkeley, in the Algerine, accompanied by the Griffon, to protect British interests. The Sultan has despatched an armed force under General Mathews to restore order. A German fleet is on the coast.

A telegram to the *Times* from Zanzibar says:—

Order has been temporarily restored on the coast. The Arabs have a large force at Pongani of indigenous tribes ready to reassemble at a moment's notice. They demand the redress of grievances experienced at the hands of the German company's officials. The situation, the telegram adds, is very serious, and trade is paralyzed. The German officials have withdrawn safely from the perilous position at Tanga and Pangani.

SLAVERY UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG.

IN a letter on the subject of Madagascar and the Slave Trade, Mr. Edmund Sturge says the slave trade in the South Indian Ocean under the French flag is enormous, and since the full annexation of the Comoros perhaps larger than all the Arab slave trade put together. But this is not the most startling allegation he makes. He says:—

The French have not the least intention of checking it; on the contrary, in return for their power being tolerated in those waters it is privately understood that they will give no trouble in that direction. This *quasi* understanding complicates immensely the difficulty of the Mozambique freed-slave question in West Madagascar, the trouble among whom has been caused by an attempt to impress them to serve in the French gold mines under French taskmasters. The whole thing could, however, easily be put a stop to if once the Hova Goverement were given to understand that the British Government would not stand it, and considered that freed Mozambiques in Madagascar under our protection as at Zanzibar. With reference to the concubinage slave trade on the East Coast, it is even more disgraceful, as almost all the real owners are British subjects, Christians, and often highly educated. In its details, too, I think that possibly it is the more cruel slave trade of the two. This slave trade could easily also be checked in a week or two by requesting the Hova Government to carry out their own law, with the assistance of a gunboat on the east coast to back up and support the native governors there, and to watch against attempts to bribe them. This plan was formerly pursued with success on the Zanzibar coast when the slaves were taken from the British Indians. On the East Coast there is no French complication; it is entirely to do with British subject, and if it were once thoroughly understood by them that our Government were in earnest on the subject, I believe that attitude alone (without any sort of violence or coercion) would immediately put a stop to the whole thing.

Extracts from letter from the capital:—

"Mr. Knott is up here from the capital. There have been some frightful doings among the Mozambiques there. They were ordered to Mevatanaa to the gold-fields, and they refused to go. They were prepared, they said, to do compulsory unpaid service for the Queen and Prime Minister at Mojunga, but they would not go and do the same for a Frenchman. Some had been murdered before Knott left with frightful barbarity. He brought away a young Arab who was up here for a time to be educated, and who had seen a great deal of what had taken place, but he was arrested at Mevatanana, and Knott expects to hear that he is dead, and now Harvey has got a letter brought up by stealth (for the sum of 7dols. payment) saying that since Knott left eight leaders of the Mozambiques were had up and pressed to acknowledge that Knott had incited them to rebellion, and on their refusal to do so, and also to go to Mevatanana, they were bayoneted, then their corpses fired into, then their brains knocked out with the butt-end of the rifles; and this was declared to be by command of the Queen and Prime Minister. Knott is awfully distressed, as one of these men is a special servant and trustworthy friend. He says the Mozambiques on the West Coast were better off before the emancipation, for now every Hova makes slaves of them and compels them to do what he likes. The introduction of new slaves by Arabs under the French flag is going on at a fearful rate, and there is no English gunboat now. The English Government do nothing but thank Knott for his information, &c. Things here are no better, so far as opening up the country is concerned. I hope that the new consul will be a determined man, and that he may be able to make the people here feel than the outside world is a reality. Her Britannic Majesty's consul here has not enough weight, nor enough determination. I am growing thankful that I have nothing to do with the governing powers here. I am getting more and more disheartened about the whole affair."

Another correspondent adds:—

An event has happened at Majunga which is sufficient to convince any man with a spark of reason within him that the charge of instigation to rebellion which has been brought against the British Consul at Majunga by the Hova Government must be dropped. Eight Makaos were taken out to execution, and asked in the presence of immediate death whether the Consul had encouraged them to resist the Government authority. The poor fellows stuck to the truth like martyrs, and bravely replied, 'No; we refused to go to the forced labour at Mevatanana goldmines of ourselves. Mr. Knott did not incite us. One of the massacred (for the whole eight were butchered then and there with bayonets, spears, and rifles) was a man who had served as sergeant in the Makoa contingent raised by the French during the late war."

A very extensive surreptitious use of the French flag to cover the slave trade along the eastern shores of Africa, Mr. Sturge adds, now admits of no question.

IS THE NAVY STRONG ENOUGH?

THIS is a question, a London contemporary asks itself, and with a view to ascertaining the true facts of the case it sent a special Commissioner to interview Lord Charles Beresford whose opinions it takes to be decisive. The interviewer gives the following account of the conversation he had with Lord Charles:—

Lord Charles Beresford has no intention of keeping silence as to the shortcomings of the Navy. I caught him on the wing as it were, at 100, Eaton-square, on a passing visit to town between two grouse-shooting excursions in the North. The interview took place in Lord Charles's workroom. Overhead hung a map scored with his tracks round the world, on the walls were various engravings of the more notable incidents in his adventurous career. He paced backwards and forwards as if on his own quarter-deck, speaking with the rough, untutored eloquence that comes natural to a man of great nerve and immense vitality who has been taken possession of body and soul by a great idea.

"Now," said Lord Charles Beresford peremptorily, "understand me that I will not have a word said against the present Board. My late colleagues have done a heap of good things. They have worked away famously at the dockyards, they have made many changes for the better in all the land administration, they have done something to improve the pay of the lieutenants, and they have instituted and carried out the naval manœuvres. They have worked very hard, and they are good fellows, heart and soul devoted to the service.

"Then why did you leave them?"

"Because, although they did much, they did not do all that need to be done. So far as they went, they did well. I wanted them to do better and to go further. I did not resign on a small matter. It was vital. Nominally, I resigned on the question of the Intelligence Department; but the question which lay behind it was the strength of the Navy and its organization for war."

A "KIND" OF INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

"But is there no Intelligence Department?"

"A kind of one. But not a real Intelligence Department. The Intelligence Department should be for the navy what the General Staff is for the army. It is the directing brain, the central intelligence which forsesees, prepares, and issues orders for action in all contingencies. It should think out in peace all the problems of war, and be able the moment war breaks out to use instantly every available ship to the greatest possible purpose against the enemy."

"But is there no such directing brain?"

"Ask any of our captains, ask anybody in the service, high or low, whether, if war broke out with France to-morrow, a contingency which we all hope is very remote, but one which must constantly be present to the minds of the British naval officers, he has ever received from the authorities the slightest inkling of an idea as to what he would have to do with his ship on the outbreak of war? What will be the result? Simply that whenever war does break out we shall all be twiddling our thumbs and fretting and fuming and waiting for orders which the Admiralty will have to provise on the spur of the moment."

NO GREAT INTELLECT.

"Then, do you mean to say that at the present moment Lord George Hamilton and his naval advisers—"

"I say nothing against Lord George Hamilton. He is an able, well-meaning First Lord, who would be first-class if he had a sufficiently energetic and progressive Admiral at his back."

"Very well; but do you mean to say that at the Admiralty there is no clearly drawn-up scheme of operations which could be instantly acted upon in case of war?"

"Certainly not: there is no such thing. We should all be at sixes and sevens if we went to war to-morrow, and the consequence would be that we should lose the invaluable advantage of striking the first blow. Steam and speed—these are the dominant factors in the naval warfare of the future. Within five minutes of the declaration of war the swiftest and most powerful ships in our navy ought to be launched like thunderbolts at all the weakest points in the vitals of our enemy. The first twenty-four hours after war has broken out will probably see decisive blows struck which will influence the whole course of the war on either side."

NO PLAN OF DEFENCE.

"But surely just as every traffic manager who has to prepare for a Bank Holiday or a sudden glut of traffic calculates to a nicety exactly what will happen and prepares for it, so the Admiralty is bound to have carefully thought out and provided for at least all the greater contingencies which would have to be faced in a war with France."

"Fiddlesticks and nonsense! Perhaps they are bound to; but they have not done it, that is all, and the proof of the fact is that they have not provided sufficient ships to carry out any plan of operations against even a single Power. Hitherto it has always been held that our fleet had to be strong enough to protect our commerce, to defend our shores, and to cope with fleets of any two allied nations. I maintain unhesitatingly that it is not strong enough to defend our coasts, to maintain our commerce, and to cope with the fleet of France alone. No doubt if we could arrange the whole of the French fleet face to face with the whole of the English fleet in the Mediterranean or the Atlantic we could give a very good account of them. But that is just what we cannot do; because our fleet is employed all over the world, protecting our commerce, our colonies, and our food supply."

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE FLEET.

"What would you do then by way of strengthening the fleet?"

"That is a large question; but as a first step I would find out what was necessary by a definite proposal, and give the reason for that proposal. Then I believe you would find you would have to provide for the immediate construction of five ironclads and twenty cruisers in order to have a competent fighting force to hold the Channel against the enemy."

"But do you mean to say that at present we should have no ships available for such a purpose?"

"I do, indeed, and you can cipher it out for yourself without any difficulty. Take the last naval manœuvres and apply the evidence supplied by the experience of the blockading squadrons. As to the number of ships that are required to confine the blockaded squadron in any given port, the blockaders had seven ironclads against the five possessed by the blockaded; and seven cruisers against five. That is, there were fourteen ships, excluding torpedo-boats, blockading ten as each of the ports that were the scene of operations. Fourteen ships, could not, however, prevent escape—in other words, could not effectively blockade them. The preponderance of force which the blockading squadron must have over the blockaded must exceed the proportions of 14 to 10; or, confining it to ironclads alone, of 7 to 5. Now, take the case of France. The French have 15 ironclads at Toulon, 5 at Cherbourg, and 5 at Brest. On the principle that the blockading squadron must be at least one-third as strong again as that which it blockades, we require 20 ironclads for the Mediterranean, and 13 to watch Cherbourg and Brest, without allowing for reliefs, or the necessity of returning to coaling ports. When you have supplied all these ironclads for watching the three chief ports of France, and supplied the others necessary for maintaining the flag on the chief foreign stations, how many ironclads do you think will have available for the defence of the Channel? Not a solitary one. Hence I say we ought to build at once five ironclads and twenty cruisers.

LORD CHARLES'S REFORM BILL.

"That, however, is only one point in your Reform Bill?"

"Only one—and not the most important point. The first thing that I should like to see is the establishment of a complete and simple system of direct responsibility at the Admiralty; so that there would be persons who would be responsible for the state of the Navy and the organization of the fleet for war purposes. Secondly, I would have the whole of the navy overhauled in order to prepare it for war—that is to say, I would take off all your heavy masts and spars, which weigh as much as 200 tons in an ironclad, and serve no mortal purpose excepting that of giving a little gymnastic exercise to a handful of Jack Tars."

"But would you not thereby destroy the chance of teaching your sailors seamanship and make the ironclad more of a tin-kettle than ever?"

"I would meet that by reviving the training squadrons and sending the boys cruising to ports where they would learn seamanship. I don't undervalue—far from it—the training which a man gets by handling spars and yards. I have been at sea all my life, and may have put in more actual days at the service than the First Naval Lord himself, although he does, not unnaturally, look down upon me as a mere boy. I joined the Navy in 1859, and I have been in the service nearly ever since. I don't think the *personnel* of the navy was ever better. Both officers and men are full of devotion to the service, full of zeal and anxiety to learn everything that they can learn. What is wanted is that we should meet this desire on their part by a corresponding display of intelligence on the part of the Admiralty; so that we may modernise the Navy throughout. It is too much in the grasp of obsolete traditions. We want to vitalize it throughout with modern ideas—for that reason I would only let the Naval Lords remain three years at the Admiralty and continually replenish the stock of administrators by bringing men from the blue water."

THE SIZE OF THE FLEET.

"Have you formed any idea as to what should be the size of the British fleet?

"My idea is that the Government should assemble all the most competent experts and say to them, 'Here is the Empire and its trade. What is the minimum of force necessary to protect the Empire and defend the trade in time of war?' No doubt there would be as many opinions and reasons for it at first among sailors as there are heads. But when you got them together into one room and said to them, 'Now you have every one of you got a yarn in your head; put them together and twist them into a rope,' then you would find that these minor differences could disappear, and you would get a solid practical intelligent statement as to what the country really needs. Having got that statement, I would put the statement before the country, and the cost, and then it is for the country to judge what it will do when it knows the truth.' You hear people to-day saying that it is impossible for our navy to protect our comm

ARMY TEMPERANCE WORK IN INDIA.

THE *Rock* devotes its attention and two columns of its space to the subject of temperance work among the British soldiers in India. It heartily approves Sir Frederick Roberts's work, and writes as follows :—

How far the new departure in temperance work among our soldiers may be likely to increase sobriety in the army in India is doubtful ; it is impossible to set aside work like that of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association without endangering ; the cause of sobriety amongst the soldiers. Changes are always to be deprecated unless some abuse has grown up in the old system which needs reform, or the work of the society has not sufficiently grasped the object it professes to attain. In the case before us, we fail to see that any abuse existed in the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, or that it failed in accomplishing its object ; consequently, we have a right to ask the present managers of the association, Why have they changed its name, and the distinctive principle of its work ? It is no longer a total abstinence association, but a temperance society, with non-abstainers as patrons and honorary members. This change is at the present time most needless, on account of his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts having introduced one of the greatest internal reforms into the army that has been made in recent years, namely, that of establishing "regimental institutes" in the place of the rigimental canteens. These institutes will consist of well-lighted rooms, in which the men will be able to amuse themselves in a rational and improving manner. One of the rooms will be used as a coffee-shop and for refreshment purposes, where the men (who are not total abstainers) will be able to have a glass of beer with their evening meal. Raw spirits will be prohibited, and anoyne requiring spirits will be allowed only a very small quantity, and that diluted. Such regimental institutes will, in themselves, be temperance societies, and we know that Mr. Gregson advocated very similar institutions when he forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief his opinions on the present canteen system, which he was anxious to abolish. No excessive drinking would be allowed, and no drunkenness could arise from temperate men being allowed a glass of beer with their supper. We imagine that abstainers, as well as their comrades, would have the regimental privilege of using these supper-rooms and drinking tea or other non-intoxicating beverages. By this arrangement Sir Frederick Roberts has made any alteration in the name and principles of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association absolutely needless. If all men were temperate in their habits, total abstinence from intoxicating liquors would be unnecessary. The alteration appears to us to be most ruinous to the cause of the abstinence association, and most reckless of the feelings of thousands of soldiers who have united on abstinence principles to suppress drunkenness by personal abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and will naturally feel aggrieved at honorary members, who drink intoxicants, being admitted into their societies, which for five-and-twenty years have drawn a distinct line at the use of liquor, a line the British soldier appreciates and understands. Civilians may possibly have some subtle distinction about quantities, but soldiers understand drinking or not drinking, whatever the quantity may be ; they have no third position, commonly called moderate drinking. This has been fully recognised by our own excellent society, the Church of England Temperance Society, which in its Army Branch works on total abstinence lines, regarding any other as unsuitable to the conditions of the service. The moderate section has been of very great service to the society in parochial work, but valueless in the army. When we confront the Indian temperance reformers with this remarkable fact we are amazed at their new departure, and feel compelled, in the interest of the soldiers, to condemn it, without having a single word to urge in its favour. If in England the Church of England Temperance Society, with a dual platform recognising moderate drinking, considers it expedient to work in the army on total abstinence lines alone, how much more important must it be for the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association in India, that works expressly among soldiers, to remain an abstinence association.

The old association was started on broad and catholic principles, as an abstinence society for the benefit of soldiers in India, and after the experience of a quarter of a century we believe it has been productive of great personal good to the men and advantage to the Government. But for the advantages which followed this movement, Mr. Gregson would never have been supported by the Indian Government and received the recognition that was accorded to him by all ranks of the army when he was in India. Had he remained, this change could never have been made. If the records of regimental societies were produced we should find all religions, and also all the various temperance societies represented in them—members of the Church of England Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, members of the Church of England (Abstinence Section) Temperance Society, of Wesleyan and Presbyterian societies, and Good Templars. All were to be found on the same record ; so that no change of name could make the organisation more general or catholic ; or more enlarged. Can the new society, do more ? There is another aspect that seems to be taken for granted by the promoters of the new Society, namely this, that they can appropriate the Government grant-in-aid. How far the new Indian temperance society has any right to the grant-in-aid given to the original Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association is, we think, as a matter of equity, open to question. This money was given to an association which had been formed by Mr. Gregson in 1862, in Agra, and is evidently sought to be appropriated by the promoters of the new organisation—a cuckoo society that has taken possession of another birds' nest. It is an open question whether Government would have granted any pecuniary aid to a Government chaplain who draws his salary for duties performed in the army for the good of soldiers in connection with temperance, when they are spending lacs of rupees on the erection of regimental institutes which should be far more productive of temperate habits amongst the men than the signing of moderate-drinking pledges and becoming members of the Army Temperance Society, to gain the favour of chaplains and others who do not feel constrained to become abstainers for their sake, and therefore urge them to be moderate drinkers for their own. Will they, by this reversion of the divine command, do much to prevent drunkenness in the army ? The change of name in the Soldiers, Total Abstinence Association involves a change of principle, and the admission of non-abstainers as patrons and of moderate drinkers as honorary members makes the Army Temperance Society a distinct organization, especially as the following official order secures that association against the ruthless violence by which it has been disestablished and disendowed. We give the order as it appeared in the *Government Gazette* :—

"Headquarters, Simla, 5th August, 1887.

"Some misunderstanding having arisen as to the intention of G.O.C.C., dated Simla the 27th January, 1887, the Commander-in-Chief wishes it to be understood that it was not desired by his Excellency to interfere with the government of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association or the manner in which the business thereof had been previously conducted under the rules of the association, excepting so far as it might be found necessary to bring any branch of the association which might exist in a regiment, battalion, battery, or depot, under the cognizance and approval of the commanding officer."

In accordance with this official declaration, that the association shall remain unchanged, we hope that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will order the committee of management to retrace their steps, and continue, as instructed in the general Order, to conduct the business on the same principles which have for years ruled its actions, and in which there is no room for non-abstainers either as patrons or honorary members. The General Order clearly indicates the view taken of the position by Sir Frederick Roberts, who knows the habits of the British soldier as well as most men, and takes a real and practical interest in every thing which pertains to his welfare. The regimental institutes which he has formed in every cantonment in India most undoubtedly exhibit a far-reaching desire to touch the soldier as a man, and improve his personal habits and increase his comforts. The generous support he has given for years to the old association is ample proof of his recognition of its worth, and his appreciation of its work in the army. These new institutions will be efficient educators in temperate habits, without any auxiliary to support them, such as the new Army Temperance Society. We conclude that no case has been made out against the old association to necessitate a change from abstinence to moderation, and therefore wish that Mr. Gregson's successor had spent his energy in improving the association, instead of endangering its usefulness by this new departure, which is most unsuitable for soldiers, however advantageous it may be for civilians. An old maxim has been forgotten—that it is wise to "leave well alone."

TO THE DEAF.

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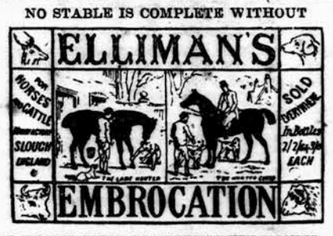

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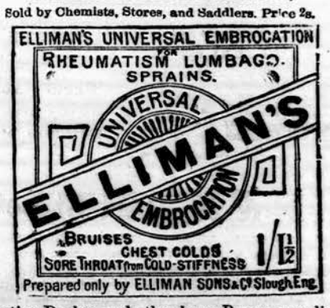

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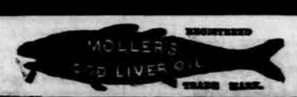

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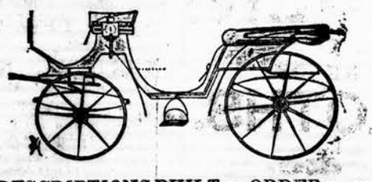

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HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

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OEDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,
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BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

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